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## House Decides to Finance National Planning Board: Ford-Labor Board in Tilt

### The World's Day—At a Glance
April 13, 1940

### In Washington: Naval Program Adopted

**The National Relations Board,** hitting back at the Ford Motor Company in another round of their long court battle over Ford's labor policies, asked the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati yesterday to strike a Ford brief from the record because it was too long. The Board charged that the brief exceeded 120 pages, the limit stipulated by the two sides before it was filed.

**The House has** rescinded its refusal to provide further funds for the National Resources Planning Board. In response to a letter from President Roosevelt saying that he must "earnestly plead" for continuation of the agency, the Chamber voted yesterday to appropriate $710,000 for its expenses.

**The 21 Republics** of the American continent celebrate Pan American Day tomorrow, signalizing a half century of progress in the development of closer economic, cultural and juridical relations between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Pan American Day was set aside to commemorate the bonds of friendship and peace which the Union has fostered among the Continent's Republics. [Pan American statements: Page 7.]

**President Roosevelt** and Congressional and naval leaders decided in conference to adopt a four-year naval expansion program over and above the heavy construction program now under way.

**The Allied Purchasing** Mission in the United States is reported to have agreed to buy 2,500 military planes immediately at a cost of $500,000,000. Secretary Morgenthau is said to have insisted that any plant expansion necessary to handle the huge Allied orders be borne in part by the Allies.

**The Department of Justice** assured Labor that in pressing its antitrust suits throughout the country it would uphold Labor's recognized legal rights. To date the Antitrust Division in its drive has obtained 74 indictments in the building trades alone, covering 11 cities and involving 986 defendants.

### Court Weighs NLRB Order to Western Union

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reserved decision on an application by the National Labor Relations Board asking enforcement of its order holding the Western Union Telegraph Company guilty of unfair labor practices.

The NLRB also had ordered the Company to withdraw all recognition of the Association of Western Union Employees, which an attorney for the Board labeled a "subservient tool" of the concern, in arguments which were completed yesterday.

### Manila Bill Cuts Down All Alien Quotas

MANILA (AP)—A new immigration bill, slashing annual quotas from 1,000 to 500, was passed on second reading today by the National Assembly. The vote was 29 to 18.

The action virtually assured final approval since the third reading was regarded merely a formality. The 500 limitation would reduce drastically the number of Japanese and Chinese now entering the Philippines.

### Canadian Prime Minister on Virginia Visit

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is en route from Ottawa on a long-promised holiday in Virginia. He is expected to be absent about two weeks unless some development necessitates an earlier return. Mr. King will stop at Washington on his way back from the Virginia resort where he will spend the next week, and is expected to call on President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, both personal friends.

### Japanese Bomb Chinese Supply Line

HONG KONG (AP)—Warplanes of the Japanese Army and Navy combined today in intensified attacks on the southwestern supply line of Free China.

The Japanese said that key points along the highway, which runs from the border of French Indo-China to Kweiyang in Kweichow Province, were bombed heavily and that many military establishments along it were destroyed.

The Japanese consider this highway the principal route for war materials for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces since recent attacks have lessened traffic on the Yunnan Railway, an alternate route.

### Russia Returns Petsamo Section to Finland

MOSCOW (AP)—Russia today handed back to Finland under treaty provisions the territory taken in the Petsamo section of the little republic in the recent Russo-Finnish war.

The district included the port of Liinahamari. A statement by Tass, official Soviet agency, said representatives of the Finnish and Red Armies signed papers declaring that the Red Army had restored the utility plants and stations in the area to "working condition."

### War Summary: Balkans Watch Allies

**The air** continued as the focus of the war in the north with the initiative in attack apparently firmly in British hands. [Details: Page 1.]

**Germany** contended its forces in Norway were ready for any emergency. But Reich sources admitted little progress had been made in persuading Norway to accept German "protection." The hope was expressed, however, that King Haakon would set up a "neutral" government, appreciative of "Germany's motives."

**Norway,** however, was stiffening its resistance. Reservists were being added to the forces attempting to draw a ring around the Nazi-held capital of Oslo. The Government of King Haakon was said to have retired to Nybergsund, near the Swedish border, in a report from the United States Minister, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

**Sweden,** still neutral, served warning that to remain neutral is to defend neutrality. Taxicabs and private cars were parked on Sweden's airports to prevent any surprise landing of invading aircraft. [Details: Page 4.]

**Italy** prepared for regular, but extensive, fleet maneuvers as Rome found the entire Balkan region watching the Norwegian campaign for a sign to show which of the major belligerents will be in a position to exert the most influence in Southeastern Europe. [Details: Page 4.]

**Shipping** had new problems. Danish ships were ordered to put into and remain in neutral ports. There were reports that the Allies might begin seizure of Danish ships since that nation is now under German control. The Danish merchant marine totals more than 1,000,000 tons.

**The Queen Mary** was reported, in Italian dispatches, to be at Halifax, to load Canadian troops. The report was without confirmation.

**British search** of mails took a new direction as the S. S. Manhattan was halted in the first seizure of United States-bound mails on neutral vessels. [Details: Page 4.]

**On the Western Front.** Paris reported the repulse of a German raid on an island in the Rhine.

**Spain,** following a meeting of the National Defense Council, the Cabinet, and Dictator Franco, reported that "necessary measures for national defense" had been taken. No details were given.

## Labor in England Demands War End

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—A plea to stop the war was issued today by the Executive Committee of the Independent Labor Party.

"There are signs that the war will extend over further parts of Europe, submerging one small nation after another in destruction and death," the statement said. "Small nations are victims of the struggle of great powers to secure possession of economic resources necessary for their imperialist conflict.

"The Independent Labor Party, which warned peoples of this danger from the beginning of the war . . . appeals to the workers of Britain and other belligerent nations and of countries which so far remain neutral to insist that the war be stopped before the disaster which threatens humanity spreads further."

## New Reported 'Gas' To Make Cars 'Fly'

*By the Associated Press*

Columbus, Ohio, April 13

Petroleum laboratories have produced fuel of such power that it will enable motor car manufacturers to cut the size of engines in half, an American Petroleum Institute session was told yesterday.

Dr. Gustav Egloff, Director of Research for a Chicago oil products company, described the development of triptan, which has an octane rating of 125 as compared with the 75 octane of standard grade gasoline. Triptan, he added, has twice the power of standard gasoline.

J. J. Schmidt of Cleveland was elected Chairman of the A. P. I. Eastern District.

## Straus Shows Public Field For Students

America today has "reached the stage" where college men and women can point directly for careers in the Government service with the expectation of "distinction and financial reward" as well as the opportunity to serve, Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, told a conference of students from 25 colleges, meeting at Harvard University last night.

The public service is "steadily growing in size and in importance," he declared. "Some people have regarded this growth with alarm. I regard it as one sign of a better day."

Harvard's Phillips Brooks House, social and religious center, is sponsor of the Conference.

"More than 4,000,000 young people out of school and out of work constitute one third of all the unemployed," Mr. Straus continued. "They are inclined to seek employment in fields that are well-publicized, yet offer little opportunity."

**Career Tide Turns**

Instead, students will look to government in the future, he declared. "During the 'rip-roaring twenties,' private enterprise had both fame and fortune to offer young people on the threshold of their life's work. Government jobs were modest and not so lucrative. . . .

"After the depression of the early 1930's, the tide turned. Expanding opportunities for careers in the public service became apparent to more and more young people, on the one hand, while on the other hand, private business found itself with less to offer. . .

"The importance of the problems which various levels of Government undertook to solve, lent new significance to public employment. Highly trained men and women found increasing employment in connection with the new services Government was called upon to perform."

He added that "it is the intention of the Administration to extend the provisions of the Civil Service Act into every branch of the Government service."

**Place for Private Work**

Miss Helen Hall, Director of the Henry Street Settlement House, New York City, insisted that although Government social service had grown tremendously in the past 10 years, there was a place for private work, and that this occupation also offered opportunity to forward-looking college men and women.

Experimentation with new methods is the primary reason for the usefulness of private as opposed to governmental charitable work, she declared. Senators La Follette and Wagner, and Mayor La Guardia had all "taken their cue" from research work performed by private agencies in New York.

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, of the Harvard Government Department, presided, and declared that "young people should demand a better type of merit system, a better chance for careers in government."

**Pan American Union**
**Week of Celebrations**
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## Labor's Rights Are Assured In Federal Drive

**Antitrust division says move is not against unions but on subversive elements therein.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 13—While continuing to press its antitrust suits on a nation-wide front, the Department of Justice is giving renewed assurance to labor that the full legal rights of unionism will be protected.

"We favor the principles of unionism," Wendell Berge, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, declared in an official explanatory statement. "The Antitrust Division does not want to hamper the legitimate activities of labor unions nor place any obstacle in the way of accomplishing lawful organization purposes. We are not seeking indictments against labor or any other group as such.

"But when complaints indicate probable widespread violation of the Antitrust Laws in the distribution of a particular commodity, we undertake to investigate simultaneously the whole distribution process of that commodity from producer, through the various steps of processing and distribution, to the ultimate consumer.

"In making investigations on this scale the Department cannot overlook particular violators just because they happen to belong to one or another group of persons whose right to organize is recognized by the policy of the law."

**No Letup in Drive**

While the Justice Department is experiencing the continued opposition of numerous union executives to its application of the Antitrust Laws to certain labor practices and is seeking to enlist the co-operation of labor by explaining its position fully, there will be no calling off of the present campaign of enforcement.

The Antitrust Division has to date a record total of 74 indictments in the building trades alone during the past few months. These indictments take in 11 different cities and 986 defendants and the Department has additional evidence, it can be authoritatively reported, which can be laid before grand juries in at least 30 other large communities.

Mr. Berge, who is at present specializing in antitrust cases, is confident that organized labor will emerge from these suits with its legitimate rights better protected than before and with union memberships liberated from abuse of power and dictatorship from on top which will be welcomed by rank-and-file, dues-paying union workers.

The position of the Justice Department is that it intends in no way to restrict or to impair labor's

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

# British Planes Blast Nazis; Norway Stiffens Its Defenses; Other Neutrals Face Threats

**Two courses seen open for Britain in drive in North—Situation in Balkans weighed.**

**By E. Berg Holt**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 13—The problem facing the Allied forces, with the sudden major shift of the war to the North, is apparent as a decision is awaited on the form which immediate aid to Norway should take.

There are two courses open:

[A Norwegian communiqué reported by the Associated Press said that "mobilization is proceeding and the influx of conscripts is overwhelming."]

1. The immediate dispatch of a strong Anglo-French expeditionary force to Norway.

2. Concentration upon hunting the German fleet completely off the sea so that the transport of munitions, which such a force needs in a constant and steady stream, can proceed unimpeded.

Adherents of the latter school point out that though the Germans claim that munitions and reinforcements are reaching Norway "according to plan," at least 16 large German transports are already known to have been sunk by Thursday, and since then the number undoubtedly has increased.

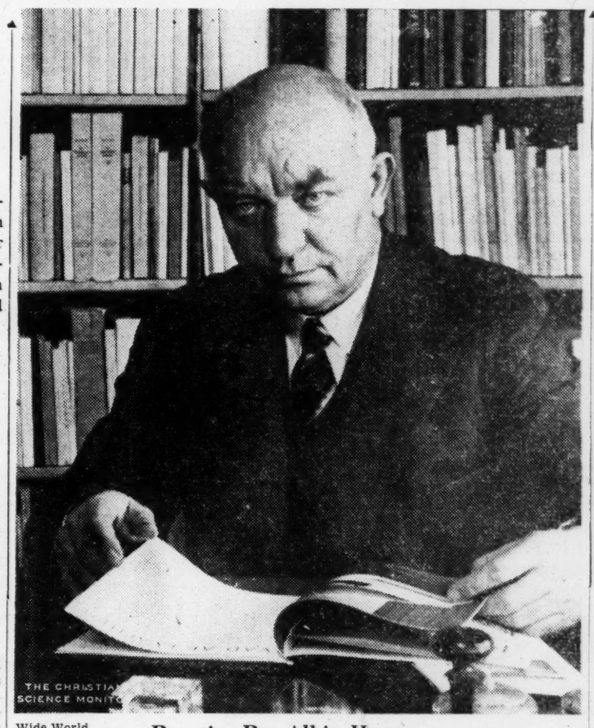
**Germans Quiet**

This, it is held, may partly account for the fact that the German forces in Norway are still comparatively passive, though they have been there five days facing only the Norwegian peacetime army which consists of but 12,000 men and what reserves the Nation could quickly muster.

Whether Anglo-French help for Norway goes soon or late, it will be both complete and lasting, according to assurances reported given by Premier Paul Reynaud to the Norwegian Minister in Paris yesterday. This also is known to be the intention of the British Government.

Meanwhile, admiration is expressed on all sides for the gallant attitude of the Norwegians in the face of an unprecedented surprise attack which fell without warning on an unprepared people. The speech of Carl Johan Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, which German pressure prevented from being radioed from Stockholm, is published here today. Mr. Hambro urged Norwegians to have "no doubts of the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)



Wide World

**Premier Per Albin Hansson**

**Demands respect for neutrality from both the Germans and Allies. Military strategists at Stockholm park taxicabs and automobiles on airfields to prevent belligerent planes from making safe landings.**

**Swedes rush bomb shelters: Page 4.**

**Price paid in new air warfare is hidden in conflicting reports of rival forces.**

BERLIN, April 13 (AP)—Germany today took over Norwegian ships in Norwegian harbors occupied by German forces and German crews were placed aboard the vessels, the official news agency DNB announced.

Meanwhile German sources reported that the German positions in Norway were being strengthened, with reinforcements reaching Oslo "in large numbers" and with German heavy artillery reaching Trondheim to strengthen the coast defenses.

German troops east of Narvik, far northern Norwegian ore port, have taken possession of the rail line to the Swedish border, DNB said.

*By the Associated Press*

Lightning thrusts from the air were announced by the British to be continuing against the Germans in Norwegian waters today after these successes yesterday:

A munitions warehouse blown up at Bergen, Norwegian West Coast port held by the Germans, and warships and supply ships machine-gunned and bombed.

German staffmen and aircraft personnel were hit and airplanes destroyed at Kristiansand, Southern Norway.

A German flying boat damaged and a German destroyer raked with machine-gun fire by a British bomber over the North Sea.

Conflicting German and British announcements hid the price paid on each side for the furious fighting.

**Conflicting Reports**

Britain acknowledged the loss of 11 bombing planes in attempts to dislodge German troops from various Norwegian ports and destroy German naval vessels in the war-torn northern waters.

British fliers succeeded, the British said, in shooting down four German Messerschmitt fighters at Bergen. Two more Nazi planes were believed to have been destroyed and others damaged, the air ministry added.

Eight of the British warplanes were lost in bomber attacks on fleeing German ships, mostly in Kristiansand Fjord on the Skagerrak, against "strong opposition." Two more planes were lost at sea on the way home, the Admiralty said.

Still another plane was lost in a forced landing in the attack on Bergen.

The British also said four German warplanes were downed in the Kristiansand raid.

German accounts made no mention of a Kristiansand attack but said 12 British planes were shot down on the coast while the Germans lost two. They also said one British airplane was downed at Narvik, Northern Norway, and one at Stavanger.

Norwegian resistance to German invasion appeared to be stiffening as the British, relying heavily on their air force, bent every effort to bottle up the Nazi fleet and isolate the expeditionary force which Reichsfuhrer Hitler's military chieftains have landed in Norway.

Although the Germans were reported to have strengthened their position around Oslo, there were indications that the Norwegians were establishing a defense line and mapping guerilla tactics to harass the invaders.

**Rumania's Action**

In Southeastern Europe concern increased when Rumania suspended the loading of freight cars for Germany, preliminary to imposing an embargo on the export of goods needed for its own use.

The action was taken in retaliation for a similar embargo which Germany had imposed on exports to Rumania, but Balkan capitals expressed belief that the move might provoke the Nazi wrath.

Evidence that the naval warfare which marked the first phase of the German invasion of Norway was shifting to the air was given by the latest communiques of both the British and German High Commands.

**No Losses at Sea**

There was no indication that the British raids, which were concentrated in the vicinity of Kristiansand, Stavanger, and Narvik, had resulted in any further German naval losses.

Denmark apparently had resigned itself completely to the German occupation. Hundreds of foreigners, including many Americans, who were trapped in Denmark by the swift Nazi invasion, were making frantic efforts to leave the country.

In Berlin, criticism was levelled at the Swedish press and radio for "arousing a spirit of opposition in Norway," but authorized sources said the Swedish Government had given assurances it was not responsible.

## U. S. Plans Naval Expansion Added to Present Program

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 13 — A four-year naval expansion program, over and above the already heavy construction now under way and prompted by the Allied-German battles off the Norwegian coast, was decided upon at a conference yesterday between President Roosevelt and congressional and naval leaders.

Although no announcement has been officially made as to the extent of the new program, one source declared that funds for the building of 63 additional ships totaling 167,000 tons would be requested of Congress. Plans already made, however, may well be modified next week when a new conference will study the present and potential capacity of American shipbuilding yards.

At the same time, Washington heard that the Allied Purchasing Mission in this country, which has been negotiating for a reported $1,000,000,000 worth of American fighting aircraft, had agreed to buy immediately 2,500 military airplanes at a cost of $500,000,000. These planes will include, it is said, three of the very latest and most efficient models developed in American factories and which have not yet been delivered at the United States Air Corps in any number.

**Purchasing Agreement**

The purchasing agreement is said to indicate compliance with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's insistence that any plant expansion necessary to handle the huge Allied orders be borne in part by the foreign purchasers. The Allied Mission is reported to have objected to this for some time on the ground that it was a "hold-up," but the necessity of obtaining planes in the face of Germany's Scandinavian adventure forced the Mission to capitulate.

The American insistence upon Allied aid in plant expansion, according to circles close to Secretary Morgenthau, stems from the belief that this country is making great concessions in selling its latest models and from a determination to avoid any over-expansion financed solely by American capital.

Yesterday's naval conference at the White House was attended, in addition to President Roosevelt, by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

**Naval Speeding Up**

Agreement was reached that adequate defense of this country demanded a speeding up of naval construction already on the ways and the building of more ships than were contemplated in both the regular 1940-41 naval appropriation bill and the present replacement bill.

The conference discussed the introduction in Congress of an $18,000,000 deficiency bill for the conversion to a 24-hour work schedule of all American shipyards now engaged in the construction of vessels for the Navy. Plans for the 24-hour schedule have already been drawn up and are ready for distribution to the shipyards, it was revealed.

Admiral Stark announced after the conference that the United States is now building six 35,000-ton battleships and that two others already authorized, including the 45,000-ton Iowa and New Jersey, have not been started through lack of space.

The decision to expand the Navy is interpreted here as proof of belief in Navy circles that the activity of the British fleet off Norway shows that warships have not yet been nullified by the airplane.

## Intimate Message from Washington

### High School Pupils Flock to Washington to Absorb History and Patriotism, and They End Up Largely by Making Whoopee

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

In a Washington hotel lobby the other evening a group of high school boys and girls were whooping around like Indians.

"That's nothing," said our friends at the hotel. "You should have heard them at 6:30 this morning when they began hollering to each other across the court."

These were not, it should be noted, the 48 "Good Citizenship Pilgrims" now visiting the capital under the tutelage of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Just one of the many high school classes that come here each spring to see how the wheels of government go round.

This annual invasion of high school classes upon the Nation's capital has grown until the Greater National Capital Committee now estimates that half of the 200,000 persons visiting Washington each year are school children.

Educators are frankly skeptical of the educational value of these mass excursions. At Mt. Vernon any day now, you can see young sightseers lolling on the lawn more concerned with the damage their pinching new shoes have done or a new "romance" burgeoning in the Washington sunshine, than with attempting to catch the feeling of reverence for the Father of a Great Country.

At the Capitol, students tramp endlessly into the galleries sit for a few minutes and leave wondering how any progress can come out of such "bedlam."

**Few Realize What They See**

What most sightseers forget is that when they look at the House of Representatives, with its thinking men, its big men, its sober men and joking men, its rich men and poor men, they are looking at a cross section of their country.

The average youngster visiting the House for the first time forgets about his own "horseplay" back at the hotel. They forget a stream rises no higher than its source.

"Congress is our people themselves incorporated," said T. V. Smith, the Philadelphia congressman and former university professor, not long ago. "Let Congress plead guilty to an overproduction of talk, but we represent you—in nothing more than in this. You force us to get elected on verbal easement of oratory. You really expect it of us, you know, and we succumb."

The average sightseer will see little here to remind him of what is going on abroad. A guard at the Senate Gallery may tell him that "since the war" he is required to get an admission ticket from his Senator. Maybe he will hear a "Keep Out of War" oration from the Senate floor.

Yet up Massachusetts Avenue way, ministers from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden are wondering what's to become of them and their kinfolk. Polish Ambassador Jerzy Potocki has become a man without a country. Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovakian Minister, valiantly continues his legation here on contributions sent in by local Czechs in the United States. The State Department pays him the tribute of keeping his legation on the "Diplomatic List."

The Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffmann, hangs out his country's flag at the request of newsreel photographers. Maybe the last time it will fly, they bluntly tell him.

In the State Department, lights burn every night now in the cable room, the decoding section, and the offices of high officials.

**History in Making Here**

Yes, even on this side of the Atlantic is history in the making. One can feel its pulse if he will.

This week the Senate voted to set aside one day each year as "I am an American day." The plan is to have local communities on the third Sunday in May assemble all their young men and women who have reached voting age during the year and by fitting ceremonies remind them of the privileges as well as the duties to which they have become heir.

In years gone by, such a resolution would have been stalemated on the Senate calendar for years. It would have been looked upon as just a sentimental gesture.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst told the Senate Wednesday, "this is more than a gesture. American citizenship is a high privilege. There can come to no person on this earth a greater honor or a greater opportunity than to be an American citizen."

Young folks are great collectors of souvenirs. The 10-cent stores and novelty shops here are full of paperweights, salt and pepper sets, penknives, and teaspoons bearing a reproduction of the Capitol, the Washington Monument or the White House, to attract tourist trade.

There's one souvenir anyone can take home from Washington, if he will, and it's the most valuable souvenir of all—a deeper appreciation of what it means to live in a democracy when aggression and dictatorship seem to be closing in all around.

**Mary Hornaday**

# The Week in Focus: Allies Struggle to Free Norwegians From Nazi Aerial Invaders

## Crucial Naval Battles Rage; Europe Awaiting 'Total War'

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Denmark in vassalage;** Norway invaded and fighting for freedom with Allied aid; Europe apprehensive of "total war" any minute—such are dominating events in the war's first week of large-scale action since the fall of Poland and Finland.

**Mists of naval secrecy** hide most of the facts. These appear sufficiently well established:

**Denmark** is under German occupation.

**Oslo** and all main Norwegian ports apparently are still in German hands.

**Norway** fights instead of surrendering, and has formally invited Allied help.

**British naval action** has inflicted heavy damage on the Reich's Navy. Control of the Skagerrak is claimed by Britain, but the Reich has landed large numbers of troops across this 200-mile waterway between Denmark and Norway.

**An unprecedented air and naval battle,** possibly one of history's most decisive single struggles, rages all along Norway's rugged coasts.

**Sweden remains neutral** but arms at all speed, and warns that invasion will mean war.

### Prepared Invasion

Invasion of Denmark and Norway began openly on Tuesday, April 9. But the speed and thoroughness of German action disclosed unquestioned and long preparation for this aggression.

Denmark, alone among Europe's Nations, accepted a nonaggression pact with Germany after President Roosevelt's peace appeal of last year. Tuesday that pledge became another scrap of paper. And the Reich offered no excuse for invading Denmark, beyond lumping this inoffensive neutral with Norway as a zone that must be rendered secure for Germany's protection.

Norway, unlike Denmark, offered specific points of conflict that were seized upon by the Reich as explanations of the Blitzkrieg invasion.

Berlin's official memoranda to Denmark and Norway accused the Allies of premeditating use of Scandinavian soil as bases for attack against the Reich. Therefore, in the Reich's phrase, this soil is taken under "military protection."

### Decisive Norway

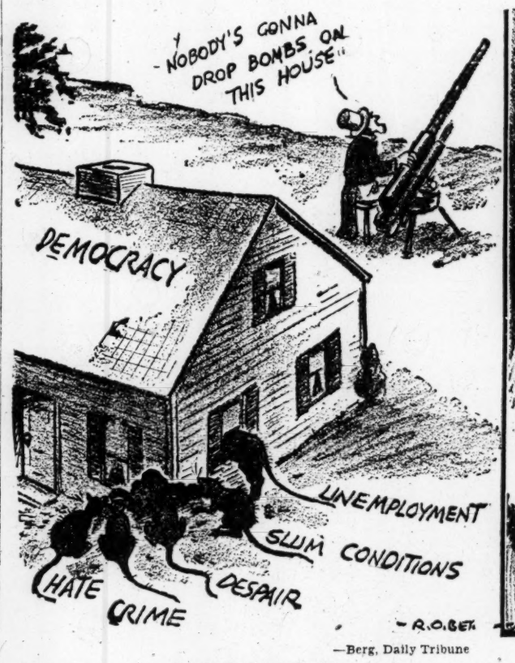
The immediate excuse offered by Germany is that Britain and France sowed mines at three points in Norwegian territorial waters. This took place Monday. Allied intent was to cut a neutral corridor used by German ships for skirting the blackade. Nazis had previously sowed mines in Scandinavian waters, and repeatedly violated neutrality to their own advantage.

It is not known yet whether Britain sought to draw Germany out in Scandinavia under the energetic new ascendancy of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Indications are that Reichsführer Hitler acted more swiftly than expected. Or, as Premier Paul Reynaud of France put it in expression of a widespread French view, Hitler made a tactical blunder of first magnitude by starting the war at sea. The test of these opposed viewpoints waits on events.

Of Norway's strategic value there is no doubt. Even this early, the war could be potentially decided by the turn of events within a week from now. A decisive proof that British and French sea power is equal to the task of defeating the German Army, Navy, and Air Force in their first combined offensive of the war, would immeasurably stiffen Allied morale at a crucial moment. Should Germany hold Norway, Allied prestige would suffer at home and in every small nation of Central Europe.

From a military standpoint, Norway in Allied hands would open a German flank to the Allies—a desired objective. In German hands, Norway would render a serious blow to the Allied blockade. Norwegian air bases would expose the Allied fleets to short-range bombing. British naval bases, and Britain itself, would be far more seriously menaced from the air than at present.

Denmark and Norway under Germany would cut off needed food supplies from Britain, and vice versa.




—Berg, Daily Tribune

**Look Behind You!**

—Cargill, Minneapolis Tribune

**Also the Warlord's Prayer**

—Talburt, Rocky Mountain News

**Bringing Home the Bacon**

Mr. Churchill in a vigorous statement Thursday claimed the capture of no ports, but listed heavy German naval losses. Norway's fugitive Government contends Bergen has been retaken.

### Sweden on Guard

Germany chose to omit Sweden from the "Blitz-protection," which Berlin studiously insists is not a war. But Norway has recognized it as war, and answered in kind. Sweden, caught between Russian-dominated Finland on the east, and by Nazi-occupied Norway on the wast, clings precariously to nominal independence.

Swedish iron ore is actually one of the main reasons for Germany's action. The ore can come relatively undisturbed through the Baltic now that the ice is melting. Berlin expected an Allied blow to cut off this vital supply, and took no chances.

The Reich objected to Swedish news reports favoring the Allies, but left Sweden aside. Should the Allies cut off German troops in Norway, some action for transport of relief troops from the protected Baltic across Swedan would be expected.

Meanwhile, Sweden mines its waters, summons every available means of defense, and waits. Premier Per Albin Hansson today broadcast to the Nation that Sweden will defend its liberties.

### Russia and Italy Watch

Not only the Allies, but Soviet Russia, have no relish for German occupation of Denmark, Norway, and possibly Sweden. Finland's peace terms, finally sealed in Moscow just before the Norwegian explosion, include a railway to be built across Finland to Sweden's border on the Gulf of Bothnia.

Russia's poor military showing against Finland impels the inference that Germany dictated peace there before Russia had reaped the full benefit of imminent victory. Now it seems the Reich is assuring that Russia shall not extend farther into the Baltic. Berlin could not yield that "German pond" to anyone willingly. The pre-war concessions to Russia were made under duress of circumstances before Russia's military might had been discounted by the sturdy Finns.

Russia remains officially neutral in Europe's war.

**Italy** sides with Germany in propaganda regarding the week's events. The outcome in Norway may be decisive for Italy, in that Rome will no doubt read these signs in deciding when and where to throw in its gage. Italy will not join any apparent loser, either Nazi or Allied.

### Total War?

**In Norway** some observers see but the prelude to sudden, total war. A German reverse might delay its outbreak. Or, German desperation might impel lightning blows.

**The Netherlands** and Belgium stand ready. Allied armies are poised to thrust in against any German assault on the Lowlands.

**Reports persist** of heavy German troop concentrations toward the Balkans. Rumania and Hungary anxiously watch for any sign of coming "military protection."

**In the Adriatic,** the German freighter Ankara reached Trieste from Yugoslavia with a cargo of bauxite, in a test aimed at opening another leak in the Allied blockade. Yugoslavia on Monday declared solidarity with Italy if the Allies attempt to mine the Adriatic.

**Germany gave** an ominous hint of the possible total war from the skies, in conflicting reports accusing Britain of bombing civilians in Schleswig-Holstein. Britain issued denials.

### Greenland and America

Denmark a week ago ruled Iceland and Greenland. Today Germany exercises all actual power in Denmark, while nominally respecting the country's eventual return to sovereignty.

Americans watched closely as they realized that Greenland is listed in all the geographies as part of the Western Hemisphere. Canada at war has not moved most Americans, because they felt that there was no danger of German action in Canadian waters.

Success of the British and French fleets off Norway would render Greenland and Iceland equally safe for America. But what if that unthinkable thing should happen . . . What if the Allied Fleets should fail off Norway? Washington took note that such a reversal would eventually bring Germany into Greenland. In principle, the Monroe Doctrine already resists such a move.

**Democracy-loving Icelanders** at once declared their assumption of self-rule. Greenland also refuses to recognize German control.

**President Roosevelt** extended the combat area to Norwegian and Arctic waters, excluding American ships from the new war zone.

**The United States** continued to show sympathy for the Allies. Latest planes were speeded for them. The week apparently conditioned American opinion for more active aid to the Allies.

### Dewey and Roosevelt Lead

In Illinois and Nebraska Tuesday, Democrats endorsed a third term for President Roosevelt, and Republicans approved Thomas E. Dewey in a way to make his home State of New York sit up and take notice.

After Mr. Dewey's 2-to-1 victory in Wisconsin over Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg a week before, the racket-busting District Attorney looms powerfully for the Republican nomination.

Vice-President Garner is widely regarded as eliminated from serious consideration after Mr. Roosevelt's showing in Illinois. Mr. Garner had been regarded as a potential standard bearer for anti-third term Democrats. But New York Democrats in Mr. Roosevelt's home State are reported still against a third term.

**In New York** Col. Henry H. Breckenridge and Oren Root, Jr., grand nephew of the late Elihu Root, came out with vigorous actions in favor of Wendell L. Willkie as Republican nominee. Mr. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Utilities Corporation, has grown in national stature since his successful struggle against certain excesses of the Federal utility program.

### New World Solidarity

With unknown testings crowding upon the world, 21 of its Nations in the Western Hemisphere celebrated a half century of growing solidarity within the Pan American Union, founded April 14, 1890. President Roosevelt and other Presidents of the continent reaffirmed the mutual interests of all in keeping this hemisphere peaceful within, and ready for whatever may come abroad.

**A specific test** of the Good Neighbor Policy came in Mexico when Secretary of State Hull sent a firm note, requesting submission to arbitration of the dispute over payment for expropriated American oil properties. Mexicans organized public protests. Rejection of arbitration is indicated.

**Bolivia and Paraguay** meanwhile have signed four treaties putting the finishing touches on their Chaco peace, arbitrated two years ago by six American presidents.

**Argentina,** finding that at least 11 interned officers of the Graf Spee had disappeared since December, secluded the rest on Martin Garcia Island.

### Japanese Setback

**Only two Japanese** were elected to the Shanghai Municipal Council, instead of the five put forward. Britain retains five seats, Americans two, and Chinese, five.

**The Japanese trade mission** in Moscow decided to leave.

**Foreign vessels** are again permitted limited use of the Pearl River, gateway to Canton.

## Bathrooms Now Works of Art In Line, Finishing and Labor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Bathrooms, which must always be convenient and practical, can now be works of art. Fittings and materials are available in all price brackets for quality installations and decorations.

Modern styling is reflected in fixtures which, while simple, functional and practical, take on a sculptured appearance from their pure lines and flat planes, plus color.

Chromium gives brightness; tile, porcelain, and vitrous china suggest cleanliness; floor coverings, shower curtains, and window curtains give warmth and color.

More remarkable at first glance in a modern bathroom is the new lavatory shape, wide at the front with lots of room for head and elbows. It curves back in a sweeping line with ample shelf space, just where you want it. The water supply fittings and waste control have been grouped together out of the way, yet within easy reach.

The tub has a wide flat surface for a comfortable, convenient seat. The nearly vertical sides to the new tub assure a roomy bath in a minimum of space.

## Women's Right to Vote Wins Step in Quebec

QUEBEC, April 12 (CP)—By a vote of 67 to 9 Premier Adelard Godbout's measure to grant women the right to vote in Provincial elections and to sit in the Legislature passed second reading in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Two members of the Union Nationale Opposition, Onesime Gagnon (Matane) and Hormisdas Langlais (Magdalen Islands) voted with the Government.

The Premier was applauded long and loudly by his Liberal followers when he said that because "women in politics will elevate our public affairs" they should be given the Provincial franchise and the right to sit in the Legislature.

"I want to give all intelligent people the opportunity to do their duty and to work in the interests of the Province," said the Premier, whose party used the vote measure last fall as a platform plank for the election which led to its triumph over the Union Nationale.

**Seen in Different Light**

"I was honest formerly when I had a different attitude on this subject to that which I have today. I believe, however, that circumstances in the Province of Quebec have changed so much in the last few years that the problem presents itself now in a completely different light.

"I do not believe it is possible to hide the fact that woman has become man's equal in all the duties of society. . . . It is not a question of defending a sex, but of defending my Province. I want to give all these women the right to work for Quebec."

Women crowded the galleries of the Provincial Lower House as Mr. Godbout arose to move second reading of his bill, and among the spectators was Mrs. Pierre Casgrain, veteran campaigner for women's votes. There were murmurings from the galleries when Albiny Paquette, Union Nationale Member for Labelle and former Health Minister, spoke against the measure.

The Premier told the House that women now were engaged in all professions and types of business and that they had proved themselves "more learned and sometimes better qualified than men to judge public affairs."

**Guardians of the Home**

"I seek for women the right to vote because I seek the maintenance of what will save Quebec society—the family," he said. "The family is the cornerstone of society in this Province and it is something that cannot be neglected.

"All that a woman does is for her home and her family; she is the guardian angel of our homes." Women are now obliged, he said, to compete in the world with men and for that reason he thought they had the right to "be able to say something about the conditions in which they live and work."

The Premier believed women in politics would bring to political meetings and to sittings of the Legislature "the stability of order, peace, and mutual respect." By their attendance at political rallies women, he believed, had shown their interest in public affairs.

## President Urges Red Cross Readiness to Aid Greenland

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 12—President Roosevelt declared at his press conference today that in his judgment Greenland is more closely related to North America than to Europe and that any threat to its integrity could not fail to be a genuine concern to the United States.

As evidence of America's interest in the welfare of Greenland, whose 17,000 inhabitants are faced with being deprived of vital food supplies from Denmark because of Germany's invasion of that country, the President disclosed that he is asking the American Red Cross to be ready to meet their needs.

In explaining this unexpected step, Mr. Roosevelt did not go beyond the humanitarian appeal which the Greenlanders' plight would necessarily make to the American people. It is significant, however, that the humanitarian intervention of the United States might very well serve to keep Greenland from becoming an economic dependency of Germany.

The fact is that Denmark has for years supplied the Eskimo inhabitants with all their staple foods and clothing, since these are not produced in Greenland, and it is now doubtful whether Danish ships will be free to visit Greenland and it is perhaps more doubtful whether Germany will permit these supplies to get out of its own hands.

Mr. Roosevelt made it plain that since the German occupation of Denmark he has given serious consideration to all factors growing out of this development and has been discussing the matter at length with visitors and advisers. He said that he had himself been reading encyclopedias and other works on Greenland and has talked with geographers about the country's history. He believed that it would be a good thing for the American people to learn a great deal about Greenland, that such consideration of its problems would be all to the good.

The President told the correspondents that, from his studies and conversations, he was convinced and all authorities appeared to agree that Greenland's flora, fauna and geology are more closely related to those of the Western Hemisphere than to those of Europe.

He said that the American Red Cross is now looking into the needs of the Greenlanders, that no large sum of money would be required to carry out such relief, should the regular Danish supply of ships fail. He explained, on questioning, that the proposal of Greenland relief was strictly his own idea and was in no way prompted by Danish representatives.

## Movies and Radio Put Cities In Closer Touch With People

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—"Calling all citizens! Calling all citizens! Your municipal government wishes to report that its affairs are in good order. The tax rate next year will be umpty-umpth dollars. Blank miles of new pavement have been laid. Passing of the school bond issue provides needed funds for educational improvement, etc. etc."

It's a sample of radio programs being employed by American cities as one means of keeping people informed on local government and how it is run. At least 37 municipalities thus used radio in advertising city hall activities last year, says the International City Managers' Association here.

Others produced and showed special movies. Many issued booklets, maps, and special reports. Of the 100 or more annual municipal reports studied by the Association, some were just financial statements, while 87 included discussions of expenditures and services performed. American cities, it is concluded, are getting in closer touch with the people.

Radio programs last year ranged from five-minute daily broadcasts to talks on special occasions. Individual discussions or interviews were used by such cities as Knoxville, Tenn., Miami, Fla., and Oakland and Berkeley, Calif. Dramatic productions were staged by Austin, Texas, Dayton, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

Citizens of Portland, Ore., Pasadena, Calif., Schenectady, N. Y., Topeka and Wichita, Kan., Lansing, Mich., East St. Louis, Ill., and Evansville, Ind., had the opportunity to see movies depicting municipal activities. Portland even made a technicolor film entitled "Municipal Services."

Typical of the 1939 printed report was a six-by-nine inch publication with a picture of a landmark or view of the city on its cover, and containing charts outlining the municipal organization and the relationships between departments.

About a fifth of the cities printed copies for each family, while some printed but one copy per 100 citizens. At least two cities issued reports for every citizen.

## House Committee Hears How South Buys Poll Tax Votes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 13—Election day in a poll tax community!

In such an area, it is charged by witnesses before the House Judiciary Committee considering the Geyer anti-poll tax bill, political corruption is frequently furthered by the system in effect in eight Southern States of requiring payment of poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in elections.

Gerald Harris, Vice-President of the Alabama Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, declared he had witnessed, in Escombia County, Alabama, a man pass out 130 poll tax receipts to farmers in the district.

The taxes had been paid by a candidate for office. Mr. Harris termed the poll tax a corrupting institution.

States which still retain the poll tax as a voting requisite are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and South Carolina.

The same charge of election day corruption was made by George A. Pruner, member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

**Amounts to Buying Vote**

"Political parties in some, if not all of those States which require payment of poll taxes, select their candidates on the theory that the man who can and will command the most money with which to pay the electorate's poll taxes, deserves the party nomination," he declared.

"Why," said Mr. Pruner, "in southwest Virginia the woods are full of prospective candidates of the Abe Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson type in ability — but they haven't the money to qualify the voters!"

Another aspect of the same system, which is alleged to disenfranchise great numbers of the white workers in the States affected, was given by Mrs. Albert Thomas, representing the Alabama Parent-Teachers Association and six other state-wide women's organizations.

"The people who have the greatest need for public education do not participate in the selection of those who appropriate the tax dollar," she declared.

**Poll Tax the Reason**

"When we found that our campaign (to get out the vote) did not bring more people to pay their poll tax, we began to ask 'why.' The answer is largely in the cumulative poll tax of our State."

By this, it was explained, the prospective voter must not only pay the $1.50 Alabama poll tax for the right to vote in a specific year, but his poll taxes for previous years must be paid off, so the cumulative sum is apt to be more than many poor people are able to meet. Five years' arrears on poll taxes would equal $7.50. Many workers find it more essential to buy flour than to use the money for buying the franchise, even though they are the ones most greatly in need of public education and most prepared to vote on such subjects.

"Why is it necessary," said Mrs. Thomas, "to ask our people to pay $1.50 a year for the privilege of choosing their political representatives when they may vote on matters of economics, like cotton referenda, without the benefit of poll tax receipts?"

Earlier figures have shown that in the eight southern, poll-tax States only 2,679,473 out of an adult population of 11,606,046 cast their ballots in the 1936 presidential election.

## Washington Record

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

April 13

**President:**

Issued an executive order prohibiting the removal of any money or other wealth from this country belonging to the Governments or nationals of Denmark and Norway. Issued a proclamation extending the European combat zone to all waters adjacent to the Scandinavian Peninsula, thus closing those waters to American shipping.

Sent to Congress his fourth Government reorganization plan. Signed a bill extending the reciprocal trade program for three years.

**Senate:**

Amended and approved the $23,707,720 legislative appropriation bill: approved House amendments revising the bill revising procedure for reapportionment of Congressional representation after the current census. Confirmed the nomination of Representative Martin Jones to be a judge of the Federal Court of Claims.

**House:**

Defeated bill providing for a new procedure for trials of Federal judges: amended and passed the Senate bill providing for reapportionment of Congressional representation after the census; passed bill authorizing a labor department survey of productivity and labor costs in industry.

### Exports Restricted

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—A Government order April 12 prohibited the exportation except under license of all goods from the United Kingdom to Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, and Russian ports on the Baltic Sea and Aretic Ocean. The prohibition was declared "in view of the uncertainties in the military and political situations existing there."

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# Gloves Mean Pay to Craftsman of High Skill

By Pearl Strachan
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**On With the Job**
Three-part series of 36 articles. Last of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story"

It is a wonder a button was left. They put them on; they took them off; they put them on again, till the Master of Ceremonies, getting hoarser every minute, from excitement and importance, barked, "Ladies and gentlemen, will you please line up on this side of the room, with your gloves in your hands."

I had an almost irrepressible urge to lean over the gilt railing of the press balcony and call out, "Excuse my gloves!" I somehow don't think their Majesties would have been too upset by such questionable taste in humor, but the Master of Ceremonies would doubtless have collapsed on the spot, and to what condition the already perspiring "quality" of the "Canadien" maritimes would have been reduced, I hesitate to think. If they had never paid attention to such accessories as gloves before, they certainly recognized their importance when King George and Queen Elizabeth paid them a visit.

There are in this world fortunate individuals who have had no cause to consider gloves other than as a protection from the cold. For many of us, however, gloves have played a much more complicated part. I recall an early rebuke which corrected forever my indifference to their importance. I had reached the mature age of 11. A vigilant form mistress rewarded me with an "imposition" (English school punishment) of 12 irregular French verbs for walking outside the school yard without my gloves. It was summertime, too, according to the calendar. The scraps of cotton lisle which I had darned into lumps at the fingertips became as ceremonial as the liturgical gloves of the mediaeval bishop, or the embroidered covering of the pontifical hand. Even the White Rabbit carried his white kid gloves until Alice startled him into dropping them, as he hurried to meet the Duchess.

**Fulton County Workshop**

Granted, gloves are important. I have just come from a city where they are exceedingly important, where gloves are bread and butter, tax money, college tuition, house rent, and the means to meet bills for clothing, gas and electric light for about nine-tenths of the population. Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y., in the foothills of the Adirondacks, about 45 miles northwest of Albany, has, together with the neighboring city of Johnstown, developed into the American center for leather gloves. Gloves are perhaps the one article of apparel which remains essentially the product of the craftsman. Machinery has made comparatively little advance upon the workshops of Fulton County, or upon the habits of its residents. They still have time to give a stranger complete directions, and even exchange remarks on the price of leather. There are those who look out of windows, pleasant-faced individuals, gazing from a second-story warehouse labeled, "dyers and tanners," not far from "Glove Theater" and "Glove City Dairy;" gazing from the office marked "Fasteners," down into the main street; gazing from behind a parlor curtain as the bus loading its rear end with parcels of so-many dozen pairs of Mocha or capeskin, to be put on the train at Fonda, the nearest railway station.

Unions have tightened up relationships to some extent, but not yet enough to break down the old-time feeling of co-operation and friendliness in the workshop, the pride and affection evident in the work of the men with the shears and the doling knife. The workers I saw looked serene and happy. If I noticed a worried expression, it was usually on the face of an employer, possibly due to the spring report that department store sales were "off" because of lack of consumer demand, and that the unit increase in domestic production of dress and semi-dress gloves for 1939 amounted to only 300,000 dozen pairs, "not by any means satisfactory."

**Knowing the Materials**

Advanced bookings for fall merchandise, nevertheless, were "already starting to be heard"; and according to the National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, Inc., in the Littauer Building, signs were not too depressing, especially with "auto production on the way up" and "steel holding fairly firm."

The workers, as I said, looked happy. While they were not making gloves from start to finish, all on one bench, yet they knew that they possessed a special knowledge and a special kind of skill which no machine thus far has been made to imitate. There is an unspectacular factor in the glove trade which is as vital as any of the tricks with cutlery; it is the factor of knowing rather than doing anything. To know the different skins when they arrive, stiff and matted with the animal's hair still on them, and to know the skins when they are dressed at the tanneries and ready to be cut, is as much a matter of long training and experience as the lapidary's knowledge of gems. "Ben," let us call him, grew up with leather. He 'prenticed in the "mill" as the local tannery is designated, and learned all American methods of making skins pliable and stitchable—the chrome, the oil and the alum. "Ben" is now chief sorter in a factory which buys its skins, already dressed, from a Gloversville tanner, who also supplies shoe leather to Haverhill, Mass.

**From the Indians**

The Indians of Fulton County were the first tanners, and without tanning there would have been no leather glove trade. The white settlers learned their methods of finishing buckskins, for jackets, breeches and mittens. Tanners from all over the State gravitated to the Adirondacks, where they could obtain the hemlock bark, exhausted in other regions. "Ben" learned to dress many kinds of leather unknown to the Indians. In 50 years one can acquire a good deal of information concerning, for example, the chrome system, by which cape skins (from South African sheep), Spanish and French sheepskins, pigskins from Mexico, deerskins, goatskins and calfskins are finished. "Ben" can pick out a skin with the hair on—a treasure from Arabia—black-haired sheep, and he can estimate that, provided there are no damaging briar-marks to show up when the hair is off, then the cutter will probably get three separate gloves, a pair and a half, out of it.

He showed me a velvety Mocha, finished a luscious pink—truly a luxury in glove skins. "We shouldn't be making it," he sighed. "Every pair of gloves in a skin like this has to be a picture. And every animal is not a picture. There are always some imperfections. When the African sheep gets into the stick grass, looking for pasture in a drought, it can get a good many scratches, and we lose a lot of money in skins bought raw. The marks don't show up till they're dressed. Look at this pigskin—peccary, and the best of these come from Mexico and Brazil—it's got 'crab' or piglice marks all over it. Pigskin's gone up in price more than any other skin, since the outbreak of war, and there's no war where it comes from; simply taking advantage."

**Africa Contributes**

The best grain leather for gloves, say the manufacturers, comes from the Berber sheep of northern Africa. Shipped from Aden, after crossing the Red Sea in native dhows, it comes along with "mochas" from the Sudan, and is purchased, with the hair on, by the American trade. The story goes that in the eighties, when the buffalo and antelope had disappeared from the prairies, M. S. Northrup of Johnstown went to the New York leather market and was told he would have to find a substitute for antelope. A coffee importer had received 10 bales of haired skins from Arabia. Northrup purchased five of them, finished them up into glove leather and gave the product the name of "Mocha," which had identified the coffee from the Arabian seaport of that name.

The best known grain finish glove leathers are calfskin, cape (South African haired sheep), goatskin, lamb, kid (from Europe), and pigskin, from the wild hogs of Mexico and South America. The chief velvet finish leathers are buckskin, from deer; chamois, from European or Asiatic antelope; degrain, which is lamb or sheepskin; doeskin, also developed from lamb or sheepskin; Mocha; and suède—named for a finish of Swedish origin—an alum and salt process. It is interesting to learn that the better the sheep's wool for weaving cloth, the poorer its hide for making gloves, and the reverse. I asked "Ben" why the Mexican wild pigs make better gloves than the pigs of the United States. He replied:

"The pigs in Mexico have a better chance of living than the pigs here," and I don't yet know what he meant. His shelves were filled with soft folds of golden-yellow leather, and of white doeskin, and of Mochas, doeskins and suèdes in rose and turquoise, to match next season's felt hats and next season's handbags. Every year the glove and hat and bag makers meet in New York City to agree upon some scheme of color harmony.

**Methods Remain**

After "Ben" had sorted out the skins suitable to fill certain orders, they went to the cutting room, where men stood around broad tables, some with shears and some with knives in their hands, cutting out "tranks." A "trank" is a roughly formed piece for one hand, cut by a cardboard pattern, which is little more than rectangular. There is a pulling process, by which the worker stretches the "trank" over the edge of the work bench, and, when he is satisfied that there is no more lengthwise stretch left in it, that is, that it will not stretch the wrong way on the customer's hand, then he divides the four fingers by a simple slitting machine. With a steel die, he chops out the thumbs and the fourchettes (those little oblong pieces that fit between the fingers). The simple die machine does the only machine-cutting on the leather gloves. The main operation, performed on the "trank," requires highly skilled labor. The craft has been learned by father and son ever since Sir William Johnson, rich landowner in Fulton County, sent to Perth, Scotland, in 1670, for a colony of glovers. They brought with them to the town which, until 1828 was called Stump City, their hand swedged shears and old hand patterns, around which they marked with a lead pencil. The method has changed but little.

When the "tranks" are cut and slit, the fourchettes and thumbs clicked out, the backs of the gloves are subjected to silking, or pointing. This operation, which puts the embroidery or fancy stitching in three rows, on the back, brings the pieces into the sewing machine room. The sewing machine was first applied to the glove industry in 1852. Stitching formerly done by hand, seaming the gloves together and putting in the fourchettes, is of course now done by machine, even in the homes, and glove-making is still largely a cottage industry. Many glove factories have no "making" room at all. They have the cutting done by their experts, for cutting is mastered only after two or three years as an apprentice, and the stitching of the parts together is farmed out to women—usually to women who worked before marriage in some factory's making room.

It is not uncommon in Gloversville to find two or three generations of men in a workshop, the youngest member of the family probably serving as apprentice to his father, while mother or aunt at home, does silking or making as a spare-time job. There are several different ways of seaming gloves together, including prixseam, piqué, inseam and overseam. Great care must be used, for a tiny fraction of an inch in a glove seam can make all the difference in the world between fitting and not fitting.

"Laying off" the gloves probably involves the greatest change in the processes of making since the days of the settlers from Perth. Today the finished gloves are smoothed out by rolling them in damp cloths and then fitting them onto a steam heated brass form shaped like a four-fingered hand. The thumb is pressed separately on a thumb stick of heated brass. Bethune M. Grant, Jr., writing in the publication, "Gloves," recalls that more than 40 years ago Henry R. Snyder of Johnstown, at that time 84 years of age, told him how, on reaching home in the afternoon, when school was over, his mother, a glove-maker, would say, "Sonny, go sit on the gloves." He would count out a dozen pairs, loop a buckskin string around them and lay them on a hard, wooden chair. He would then place a board on them and sit on the board, letting the string come out between his legs. He would rise and come down with all his force on the board, pulling the string tight. This process he repeated until he could do no more, and the gloves were considered "laid-off."

**Changing Times**

It was only "gents'" gloves in the early days, no ladies', John Sesonski, now retired, told me, speaking of 50 years ago, when he first entered the employ of Louis Meyers and Son, Inc., one of three firms established in the middle of the nineteenth century and still doing business in Gloversville, and the firm which won for the United States the first recognition ever given to American glovemakers by Europe. It was awarded the gold medal for glovemaking at the Paris exhibition of 1900. There have also been other changes. The modern chrome-tanned leather gloves are washable. About 1890, when French and English gloves were made subject to tariff, the Fulton County manufacturers began to make fine, dress gloves, in addition to men's utility gloves, which had hitherto been their main concern.

Mr. Sesonski explained that formerly at Gloversville, eight and 16-button gloves were made, whereas now only imported gloves come in that length. When women's gloves were first manufactured there, quantities were sold in sizes 5½ to 5¾. The modern popular sizes are 6½ and 6¾.

One naturally wonders whether a war in Europe is increasing orders for American gloves. According to James H. Casey, Jr., Secretary of the National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, Inc., the domestic industry in leather gloves has benefited little.

On the contrary, it appears to have suffered from importation. While Czechoslovakian glove imports declined in 1938, Belgium replaced them to a large extent, increasing its production over 117 per cent. France increased its production, so that in 1939 it accounted for 68 per cent of the total import market. It had represented 40 per cent in 1938. "With Europe undoubtedly in one of the most confused states it has ever been in," says Mr. Casey, "it is interesting to note that imports are off only 10 per cent for 1939. There is every indication to lead us to believe that imports will continue strong, particularly in view of the fact that foreign countries, both France and Belgium, are very much interested in having American money."

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# Three Leaders in the Y. W. C. A.

**Discussing Plans for Conventions**

**These three young women, representing three sections of the Y. W. C. A., are playing an important part in the Association's convention at Atlantic City. They are, left to right, Miss Eleanor Smith of Hastings, Neb., President of the National Student Council; Miss Rose Troiano of New York, President of the National Industrial Council; Miss Crissie Birrell of New York, President of the National Council of Business and Professional Women in the Y. W. C. A.**

# Y. W. C. A. Hears Attack on Dies Committee

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 13—The House Committee on un-American Activities, headed by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, after having been discussed by individuals and nation-wide forums from Maine to California, came up before the sixteenth National Biennial Convention of the Young Women's Christian Association here today, when Dr. John Holland Lathrop, Pastor of the First Unitarian Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., characterized it as "something like a witch hunt."

"It has manipulated phrases to discredit people," Dr. Lathrop declared. "It is clamping down on intellectual freedom in college and universities. It shows a definite tendency to set up a drive for censorship of plays and books.

"At a time like this, with our pride in American traditions, we should be offering the utmost hospitality, yet there are more than 100 bills in Congress to give un-American treatment to aliens. The cause of all this is fear and ignorance."

**Scheduled to Hear Queen**

Today was a big day of the convention. Particular importance was given to it by Queen Elizabeth of England, who was on the program to be the guest speaker over the radio this afternoon, when 5,000 women and girls here will listen eagerly to her voice as it comes to them over the air waves.

The Queen is Honorary Patron of the National Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain, as was Queen Mary before her. The international radiocast, relayed through the Municipal Convention Hall's public address system, will be the feature of an hour's ceremony here celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of the Y. W. C. A.

The program includes a costume scene depicting the founding of the Y. W. C. A. in 1855 in the London home of Lady Kitty Kinnaird; the Queen's 15-minute talk, starting at 3:45 p. m.; devotions and cutting of a huge birthday cake. The cake-cutting was assigned to Mrs. Austin L. Kimball, of Buffalo, N. Y., National Y. W. C. A. President, and Mrs. John French of New York, President of the National Board. Mrs. J. M. Hollway, of Jersey City, N. J., played the leading role of Lady Kinnaird.

Introduction of resolutions from the floor are scheduled to begin today and continue until the convention closes on Tuesday. New subjects for these included an attack on the Dies Committee and an official defense of the household worker.

**To Work for "Hired Girl"**

The "hired worker" had a strong champion in Mrs. Jean Collier Brown, assistant analyst of the Federal Economic Bureau in Washington, when she declared that the next great women's crusade against economic and social injustice would be in behalf of the 2,000,000 servants in America.

"Their jobs call for intelligence and skill," she said, "yet they have about the least standardized occupation in the world. Only Wisconsin gives them a minimum wage law; only Washington State gives them a maximum hour law; only California gives them compulsory workmen's compensation, and only New York includes them in State unemployment compensation.

"In January, 1947, at least 500 cities had a shortage of trained household workers and could have placed nearly 500,000. In July of the same year, 400,000 applicants for work at federal employment bureaus described themselves as household workers. Something is wrong.

"The first trouble is that the public considers this as unskilled labor. It is decidedly not, even though thousands who call themselves house workers are not competent. Another great trouble is in the social status. At present, girls leaving school look on domestic service as a last resort.

**How Pay Varies**

"For workers living in New York, the highest estimate of prevailing wages for housekeeping was about $8.50, but in South Carolina and Arkansas it was about $2. In 29 States it was under $5.

"Prevailing wages were under $5 for cooks in 12 States, for laundresses in 10 and even for practical nurses in four.

"The wage picture is shockingly dark. I believe that trade union organization must come for domestic workers, but we still are a long way from working out techniques of collective action that are effective and satisfactory here.

"It is time to work on the grave problems of our 2,000,000 domestic workers. The country needs the purchasing power which adequate wages in their hands would mean. It needs the civil, social and cultural contributions they can make if they have adequate free time."

Household workers form the largest class in the industrial group members of Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Brown declared the "Y" was far to the front among women's organizations in its sincere interest and concern about their problems.

Other reports showed that local Y. W. C. A. residences provide homes for 225,000 women and girls a year, including an annual average of 5,000, who get rooms free "when they are desolate and penniless and need it most."

# Stamp Men Have Great Time In Tribute to Pony Express

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 13—This capital city of California, center of many an epochal event in the State's history, today paid tribute to the youths who rode out 80 years ago to start the Pony Express on its way across the Sierra Nevada and the plains beyond to the eastern terminus, St. Joseph, Mo.

In commemoration of their courage and the foresight of Russell, Majors and Waddell, the firm that founded the mail route April 3, 1860, stamp collectors and dealers bought 400,000 sorrel 3-cent stamps issued by the Government in observance of the anniversary. Thousands of first-day covers were canceled here where the stamps were put on sale for the first time in the West. The only other place selling the new stamps on that day was St. Joseph. Others of the country's 44,000 post offices are now selling Pony Express stamps.

While philatelists were thronging the block-long post office lobby here, those interested in the Pony Express from an historical standpoint participated in a celebration in front of the old Alta Telegraph Building, now the Pony Express museum.

It was from that structure that Bill Hamilton started east, carrying the first Pony Express mail. It was there that a rider brought the news seven days and 17 hours old of Lincoln's inauguration. That was the fastest Pony Express time ever made. Average time for a trip was nine days.

Two youths, Harry Beem and Tony Ruiz, representing early day Pony Express riders, a mounted posse led by Sheriff Don Cox and the Firemen's band paraded to the historic building where Superior Court Judge Peter J. Shields described Sacramento as it was 80 years ago and pointed to its progress in all things as in transportation.

Jack Powers, bearded caretaker of the Pony Express museum which is operated by the Pony Express Memorial Association, gave a short talk as did city and county officials and members of pioneer organizations.

At the post office, interest in the stamp and first day cancellations continued until an hour past the usual closing time but Postmaster James Wilson had issued orders for clerks to keep windows open until the last customer had been served. Largest sale of stamps was made to A. H. Heller of Chico, Calif., who bought 23,000 for the Washington and Fidelity Stamp Clubs of Chico.

Other large buyers were M. W. Gregg of Reedley, Calif., who obtained 7,500, and C. R. Callahan, chairman of the Northern California Stamp Exhibit Committee of San Francisco, who purchased 5,500.

Sacramento Stamp Club members signed a letter to President Roosevelt, who also is a stamp collector, and sent it to him in a cachet signed by Governor Culbert Olson, Mayor Tom Monk and Postmaster Wilson.

# Washington Sideglances

*Shifting diplomatic scenes upset carefully drawn plans of State Department—Honor where honor is due—The Senate pages are ready to go Hollywood in a big way—Those surplus onions.*

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington

**Man-laid plans:** Months ago when the State Department was trying to look ahead in Europe, a veteran careerist, Wilbur Carr, was picked to represent the United States in Czechoslovakia, the "danger zone" of Europe. To the Scandinavian countries, the United States sent its only woman minister, partly because women had made the greatest advances in public life there, partly because there was less to do.

Mr. Carr is now back in the United States, the United States Legation in Prague closed after the German coup, and Mrs. J. Borden ("Daisy") Harriman, Minister to Norway, is directing affairs in the thick of the fight.

**"Ask my secretary":** Congressional secretaries really ought to get a raise. Here are some of the things they have done for their bosses through a club formed a few years ago:

Had an expert give hints on remembering names and faces (especially important in an election year).

Disclosed 26 different sources where Congressmen can obtain pictures without cost to be hung in their offices. (They help constituents forget how long they have to wait.)

Prepared concise list of points of interest in Washington and hours visitors are admitted. (Saves the Congressman's wife a lot of gas and time.)

**Privileged pages:** Senate pages, the knickerbockered youngsters who are the Senators' patronage and their errand boys, have all the luck. Of course, they do have to get to the Capitol early every day to get their school lessons over before the Senate meets, but when Deanna Durbin or Mickey Rooney come to the Senate, they are in a privileged position with their autographed books.

Now word has come to them through a Hollywood scout that when the Senate adjourns, they are going to be bundled up bag and baggage and shipped off to California to appear in a movie themselves. And maybe Mickey Rooney will take the lead.

Nice denouement to a hard session of running the moment Senators snap their fingers.

**In better odor:** The underprivileged should be more popular in the days to come.

Says an announcement from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation: After April 15, onions will be removed from the list of commodities officially designated as surplus foods.

Real reason is that supplies are shorter and onion prices are advancing sharply.

**Transplanted Tropics:** Valentine (no relation to Rudy) and Davie pronounced Da-veed), Latin-American macaws whose plumage is the brightest spot in the Pan American Union's patio, are doing a special bit of preening this week on their perches beside Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney's soft-playing fountain.

# Swedish Vessels Ordered to Stay In Neutral Ports

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 13—All Swedish merchantmen — about 1,200 vessels of approximately 1,500,000 gross tons—have been ordered by the Swedish Government to put in at neutral ports because of the Scandinavian war, Martin Kastengren, Swedish Consul-General in New York, has announced. Many Swedish craft will make for ports in this country and await further orders from their Government, he said.

G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Director of the Swedish-American Line, revealed, however, that the Kungsholm, which left Havana, Cuba, for New York April 11, completing a southern cruise, would, after arriving here, make another cruise on May 4 as scheduled.

Danish and Norwegian vessels in all parts of the world are still without orders from owners and governments, with captains using their own judgments in sailing, it was said in shipping quarters here.

Simultaneously the Moore-McCormack Lines announced that two of its freighters—the Mormacstar and the Mormactide—which had been enroute to Bergen, Norway, with cargoes of 10 Republic pursuit airplanes for Sweden, have been ordered to turn about and steam for home. Both vessels may stop at Greenland or Iceland and unload their goods, it was said.

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# Balkans Weigh Allied Strength in Battle

**BUCHAREST, April 13 (AP)—Rumania last night suspended the loading of freight cars for Germany.**

**At the same time it was learned the loading of Danube oil barges had been stopped for several days.**

**The suspension of freight car loadings, it was learned, followed presentation by Germany to Rumania of a long list of commodities on which the Reich is placing a virtual embargo against shipment to Rumania.**

**The Rumanian General Staff held an urgent meeting with Premier George Tatarescu last night.**

By Saville R. Davis

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, April 13—The fate of Central Europe and the Balkans may hang today on the outcome of the battle being waged for the control of Norway.

The Allies are fighting not alone for a victory on the northern front. They fight equally for whatever remains of the allegiance of neutrals from the upper reaches of the Danube to its estuary.

The Germans face a similar dual responsibility. If they should lose in the north, guttering sparks of courage and independence would be fanned from Budapest to Sofia. If they win, it is quite possible that the neutrals will turn frankly pessimistic. In such mood they might well reject any military support which the Allies might offer in the future.

Ample indications exist in reports today from the Balkan Capitals that this situation is fully recognized. The suspense there as fighting proceeds is stifling.

**Italy Marks Time**

Even in Rome, where policy appears fairly stable for the moment, similar repercussions are clearly felt.

From a source above question comes word today that Italy is "awaiting the outcome of events." This guarded phrase is pregnant with meaning, though it should be interpreted with restraint.

Whatever happens off Norway, British sea power will likely remain predominant, and British sea power is the chief obstacle to Italian expansion in the Mediterranean.

Nevertheless it appears here that as expansion of the German land power waxes, the tendency becomes correspondingly greater within Italy to "seize the day," in classic phrase, and do likewise.

If German expansion recoils, the obvious reaction here would be to limit Italian objectives more closely.

**Chance for Sea Power**

A number of reasons are advanced why the conflict in the north is of critical importance to the neutrals.

For the first time now, in contrast to the wars over Poland and Finland, the full sea power of the Allies is geographically able to come to the aid of the hard-pressed neutrals. Excuses for Allied failure, it is being argued along the Danube and here as well, no longer exist.

If the Allied naval attack succeeds, there is a lively possibility that determined Allied pressure in the Black Sea could bolster the independence of at least the nearest of the neutrals.

On the other hand, it is argued, if the Home Fleet cannot succeed at a few hours' steaming distance from Scapa Flow, what chance has the Mediterranean Fleet based on remote Alexandria with only moderate help available from Greek and Turkish harbors en route?

**Sympathy vs. Close Reasoning**

These are grim questions. They are being asked by the countries and peoples of this area which have a strong and mounting sympathy for the cause of the democratic powers and increasing distaste for the alternative.

Nevertheless as the war continues, and early enthusiasm is worn down by the passage of time, there is less and less tendency to mix sympathies with military reasoning. At long last these countries need a tangible Allied victory to revive their flagging spirits.

Thus it is difficult to compress into words the agonies of thought with which reports from the north are being watched in Central Europe.

The meaning of the current crisis in neutrality has been made all too clear to them by the British. The statements made by Neville Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, and Viscount Halifax have reiterated that the Norwegian thrust by Germany was only possible because Scandinavia kept the Allies at arms' length until too late.

**A Plain Invitation**

The invitation in these statements to other neutrals was plain. But for these countries which live under the heavy shadow of German militarism words without deeds are not enough upon which to build policy.

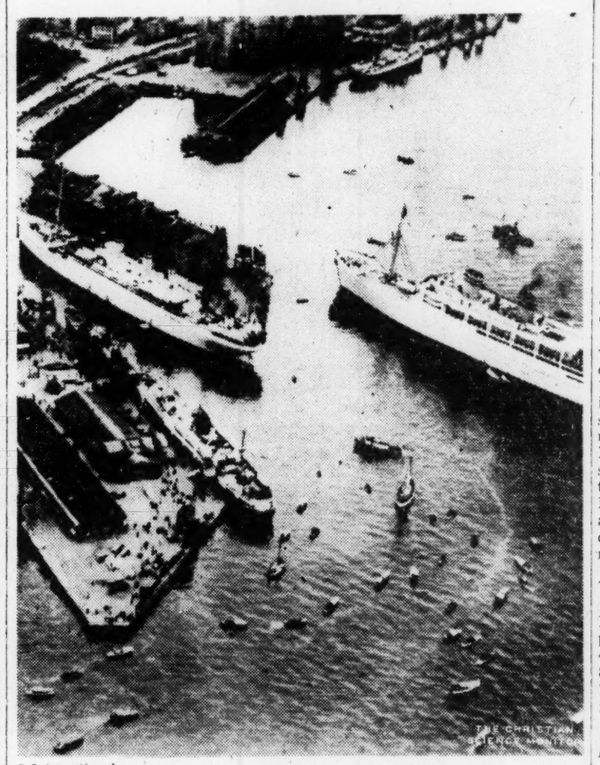
Yugoslavia, for example, issued a statement today indirectly, but bluntly rejecting the British invitation, standing desperately on the same "strictly impartial neutrality" to which Norway clung a week ago.

Meanwhile, there is a bumper crop of rumors at Rome. Some say Germany will strike through Hungary to Rumania and for control of the Danube traffic within a matter of days.

Others say that Italy is calling more classes of reserves to the colors. In the case of Italian troops a formal denial is issued here in competent political quarters. There is a steady, though not spectacular, strengthening of Italian forces going on, which probably accounts for the rumors

As for Germany's intentions toward the Southeast, it must be recorded frankly that no reliable information is available. However, a sudden outcropping of rumors of this fashion has occurred several times previously during the war and nothing has happened. Rumors later were traced to German sources. Most neutral observers here are inclined to expect a Danube crisis later in the summer, possibly when the harvest is finished.

## *Oslo*



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**In Happier Days—of Peace**

**An air view of the busy harbor of Oslo as it appeared in times of peace. Now under control of the Nazi troops who descended upon the city by plane and warship on April 9, Oslo may become the scene of a major battle if reports of landing of British forces in Oslofjord are true.**

# Britain's Army Is 'Humanized' As It Expands to Record Size

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Facing the coming of spring and the probabilities of a new phase of active land warfare, Tommy Atkins, soldier, and his superiors at the War Office, Whitehall, have good reason to be glad that this unpredictable war had taken so particularly quiescent a course in its early months.

For, while Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, as War Minister from 1937-40, laid the foundations of Britain's enlarged and modernized Army, his successor, Mr. Oliver Stanley, has been able to build in detail a better-prepared, better-equipped and better cared-for British land force than has ever before stood on guard to await the assault.

Much attention has been paid in the world's press to the fact that time has enabled Britain's expeditionary force to mass in France in considerable force—it nears the half million—and Britain's reserves to multiply until the number of men under arms has topped 1,500,000. But to the eyes of Whitehall, the fact that there has been time to attend to the less urgent details of army life is almost as important. With boredom instead of gunfire the soldiers' worst foe, Mr. Oliver Stanley has been able to pay valuable attention to the conditions of service. It is his aim to "humanize" the Army, for he sees this as complementary to its democratization.

**Improvements Made**

In the past few weeks better conditions of service have been announced, extended facilities for education, increased opportunities for recreation, added allowances for dependants, a check on waste, assurances of better food—minor considerations, maybe, but nevertheless of some importance.

The speed with which the calling up of progressive age-groups from 20 to 27 has been proceeding is a measure of the strides also made in the provision of new training facilities, new equipment.

In his first review of Army progress since his installation as War Minister, Mr. Stanley went into some of the detailed difficulties which have arisen in the speedy building of a complete new Army, and pointed to the means taken to resolve them.

One of the first was the difficulty of feeding the troops, which was not so much the provision of adequate and wholesome foodstuffs as the transformation of these into adequate and appetizing meals. Every effort has been made to enlist professional cooks, but it was clear that training was the only remedy. Mr. Stanley revealed that already 3,000 cooks have been trained. The monthly output has reached more than 1,000 and is gradually to reach a total of 2,500 a month.

**Waste Being Checked**

A second difficulty to which Mr. Stanley referred was the avoidance of waste. It would be intolerable, he said, if when the civilian population was being put under greater and greater restrictions there should be gross waste of food supplies in military camps. Instructions have been given to commanding officers emphasizing the importance of avoidance of waste. In order to assist commanding officers and messing officers there are catering advisers with the Commands on a scale of one advisor to about 25,000 men.

Turning to the question of education Mr. Stanley reported that there is now a central army education committee representative of bodies on adult education, and regional committees representative of the same bodies working in the areas set up by the vice-chancellors of universities or principals of university colleges in their own areas. It is also his intention to explore the possibilities of some more ambitious experiment in the antiaircraft defense or in the coast defense.

The President of the Board of Education, Mr. Stanley said, has agreed to lend an official of experience in adult education. He will collaborate with a soldier who knows something of the conditions of army life and with someone with experience in welfare work. A scheme is to be prepared where education and recreation will go together.

**Allowance Rules Relaxed**

One of the most important recent advances, Mr. Stanley continued, has been the relaxation of rules regarding dependents' allowances.

The provision most criticized has been that, generally speaking, allowances are only granted if the dependent is incapable of self-support. Theoretically, Mr. Stanley agreed, if a person could be self-supporting there should be no need, especially in wartime, for the State to make an allowance. But, he said, after investigation he was convinced that theory and practice do not meet. As a result of discussion with the Ministries concerned the Government had decided to waive this condition in the future so far as dependents' allowances were concerned.

The scale of some allowances has been raised and the removal of the bar which prevented a dependent receiving an allowance from more than one member of the services is another relaxation of the present rules.

"The main reason for the granting of allowances is that the soldier should feel that those for whom he cared most were being adequately looked after in his absence," Mr. Stanley said.

# 'Orange Book' of Netherlands Hits Breaches of Neutrality

THE HAGUE, April 13 (AP)—The Netherlands Government, immersed in new defense measures, issued an "Orange Book" today covering the diplomatic steps it has taken from November to April in protesting violations of its neutrality by both the Germans and Allies.

The reports of the diplomatic exchanges, intended to show the balanced stand pursued by the Government regardless of the belligerent involved, significantly were made public at a time when Germany and the Allies are accusing each other of plotting to spread the war to the Low Countries.

The Orange Book included diplomatic correspondence over violations of Netherlands territory by airplanes of both sides, attacks on ships by German submarines and warplanes and the Nov. 11 border incident at Venlo, when German guards crossed the frontier and seized two British secret agents.

Calling this latter "one of the most flagrant violations of neutrality," the book said the Netherlands Government recalled that conversations between the two Britons and a "highly placed officer of the German Army were conducted on two occasions with a Dutch officer present."

"Since the men who committed the outrage wore civilian clothes, there was at first no occasion to hold the German Government responsible but an inquiry was asked for," the Orange Book related.

"Later, however, a German press communiqué announced that the attack was carried out by German officials, and then a serious protest was made. But like many other protests from small nations to Germany, this protest also has gone unanswered to this day in spite of many reminders."

For their part, the Allies were told that their blockade of Germany had imposed a multitude of hardships on the Netherlands by hitting the sea trade of this shipping nation.

# Woman Envoy Tells of Raids

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the United States Minister to Norway, has reached Sweden with a first-hand report of Nazi bombings which she said had caused 50 civilian casualties and narrowly missed King Haakon and other members of the Norwegian Government.

Telephoning her vivid account of the air raids to the American Minister at Stockholm from Holjes, Sweden, Mrs. Harriman said she hoped to rejoin the Government in Norway today. The State Department's summary of her report, made public last night:

"She was on the outskirts of Elverum when it was bombed. She had gone there with the Norwegian Government. They stayed outside the town a little way.

"The Government moved night before last to Nybergsund. She was in contact with the Foreign Minister yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock who told her to come to Nybergsund if she could get there. The only way was for her to go through Elverum but the German forces were bombing Elverum so she could not get through last night to Nybergsund.

"She went to a farm house where she spent last night. With the help of a farmer, she, with Miss Lindgren who is her private secretary, her maid and chauffeur, got through the Elverum barricade this morning and reached Holjes.

"Thereafter, air bombing destroyed the whole town of Elverum except the church and Red Cross hospital. There were 50 casualties among the civilian population at Elverum.

"The hotel in Nybergsund where the King and Government were in conference was bombed after they left and completely destroyed. The King and Government escaped by going out into the woods. She does not know where they are now. She hopes to return to join the Government in Norway tomorrow."

# British Intensify Search of Mails

LONDON (AP)—British official sources disclosed April 12 that a systematic search of American-bound mails on neutral ships has begun with the removal of mails of German origin from the Manhattan.

The Manhattan is due at New York on Monday from Genoa, via Gibraltar. The mail was taken off at Gibraltar and those letters which are not confiscated will go forward on the next ship.

Eastbound mail previously has been removed from American ships and some occasional German mail to the United States has fallen into British hands, but the British said a thorough search of westbound neutral ships for German mail now was under way.

[Last Dec. 27 the United States protested sharply to Britain against seizure of American letter mail from United States ships. On Jan. 20 Britain flatly rejected the United States protest, declaring there was "clear evidence of the existence of an organized traffic in contraband on a considerable scale between German sympathizers in the United States and Germany through the Mail."]

The British announcement said the new searches would be made to prevent American importers from buying small, mailable articles from Germany, thus increasing German dollar holdings. It said that imitation stones at the rate of about $1,000,000 worth a year were being sent to the United States, also watch-making material shipments of about $300,000 a month.

The official explanation was that the search was imposed suddenly to catch as much German exports by parcel mail as possible.

The volume of parcels from Germany to the United States was reported to be increasing greatly since the blockade imposed on German exports, as well as imports, Nov. 21.

# Trust Aids British Culture

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH — Wide assistance for cultural and social activities in this time of stress is to be provided by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

For the second time in the short existence of the Carnegie Trust, it is faced with difficulties by the outbreak of war. Lord Elgin, presiding over the annual meeting, reminded hearers that, in the words of the Trust's Charter, it is "expressly prohibited from using any part of its funds in any way which could lend countenance to war or to warlike preparations."

The Trust will, Lord Elgin said, play an important part in British affairs, however, by giving the widest possible assistance to social and cultural activities while at the same time husbanding resources for the vast field of reconstruction which will confront the Trustees at the conclusion of the war.

The scheme for assistance to village halls and grants for music and drama societies has, he declared, probably come nearer to the hearts and homes of its beneficiaries than have some of its larger allocations. In both these activities the Trustees have, he remarked, tried to inspire local effort and patriotism.

Mrs. Janet E. Courtney, an original member of the Trust, seconded the report. She said that the war, though a major disaster, could from the point of view of the Trust be made an opportunity. She pointed out that the war of 1914-1918 enabled them to mature their views on the main subject of libraries. It was in their thought that during the years that were coming they could take up more fully than they had been able to do before the subject of music. The present period, in a sense one of marking time, should enable them to experiment and mature their policy in that direction.

# Canada Widens Cross-Country Plane Service

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, April 13—Trans-Canada Air Lines will inaugurate tomorrow a second daily transcontinental daytime passenger flight, D. B. Colyer, Vice-President, announced today. A third international round trip will be added daily on the line between Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle, Wash.

The new transcontinental flight will leave Montreal at 7:30 a. m., eastern standard time, Toronto at 10:15, and is scheduled to arrive in Vancouver at 10:35 p. m., Pacific standard time, the same day. The night flight is scheduled to leave Moncton, N. B., at 6p. m., Atlantic standard time, connecting with the transcontinental flight leaving Montreal at 8 p. m., and Toronto at 10:45. The flight arrives in Vancouver at 11:35 a. m., the next morning.

East bound the flights leave Vancouver at 6:15 a. m., arriving in Toronto at 11:10 p. m., and Montreal at 2 a. m. The second plane will leave Vancouver at 4:15 p. m., arriving in Toronto at 8:45 a. m., and in Montreal at 11:30 a. m., the following morning.

# *Historic Books Of Value Given Oslo University*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OSLO—The gift of more than 70 historic books, printed between 1486 and 1593 has been made to Oslo University Library.

These books have been donated to the library by Mrs. Margarethe Sophie Sinding, widow of the Rev. Olav Sinding, eminent student of history, especially of that of church art.

Mr. Henrik Harboe, Librarian at Oslo University, to whom has been entrusted the work of cataloging this donation, considers the books of particular value as signs of the different stages of the art of printing.

Many of the books are fine examples of how early works were printed and illuminated, several of them being on parchment. These include a work printed in Paris, 1503, a legend of the three Wise Men printed in Cologne, 1486, Schatzbehalter (Prayerbook) of Master Stefan illustrated by Wogemuth, teacher of Albrecht Dürer, printed in Coberg in 1487, a Bible with 200 woodcuts by Wogemuth. Some of the copies have the illustrations in color, some uncolored, and the collection marks the transition from illuminations to plain black and white woodcuts.

# Swedes Rush Bomb Shelters

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (AP)—Sweden made urgent preparations today to fight, if necessary, in defense of its neutrality.

Along the southern Swedsh coast, airfields were packed with parked taxicabs and other automobiles to prevent airplanes from landing.

Throughout the country, bomb shelters hastily are being constructed and vehicles are being converted for burning charcoal in order to save precious gasoline.

The "man-in-the-street," having heard Premier Per Albin Hansson's broadcast warning last night of Sweden's precarious position, apparently is resolved to back up his declaration that the country will maintain its neutrality, no matter at what sacrifice.

Mr. Hansson declared there had been no demand on Sweden for use of its territory "by any belligerent nation" but that "if such a demand should ever be made, Sweden would have to refuse to comply with it."

"Since war now has been brought to Sweden's door, she must even intensify her military preparations," he declared. "This explains why the Swedish Government during the past days has taken certain additional measures."

In what he characterized as "perhaps the most trying moment in over 100 years," he said: "To maintain our neutrality means that, if necessary, we must defend it.

"Sweden retains the right to independence and to independent actions. It is irreconcilable with strict neutrality that Swedish territory be used to advantage by any belligerent nation.

The Premier added that it was unnecessary to stress Sweden's feelings toward Norway.

# *Britain Wants Whale Leather*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Whale hide is under consideration as a raw material for shoe leather and bootlaces in Britain.

This is one of the disclosures made by Dr. E. C. Snow, Leather Controller at the Ministry of Supply, in giving an account of how a leather shortage is being faced here.

Whale hide is to be added to a long list of animal hides already in use, including those of cattle to pigs, goats, and sheep.

Dr. Snow declares that the chief problem which the Leather Control has had to face right from the start has been to provide adequately for the greatly increased demand for leather which the war has occasioned. In the first four months of war home supplies were good, but since then there has been a long period during which these have been considerably below normal.

**Formed Import Pool**

To insure continuity of supplies and to maintain a stable price level, Dr. Snow says, was the reason for the formation of an imported hide pool in October. In his opinion this pool has proved its value to the full. It has had to meet the need for greatly increased production. For new boots and repairs, the services have required the industry to increase production by 40 per cent above prewar levels, and with the new call-ups production is having to be increased still further.

Dr. Snow points to the impossibility of standardization in sole leather with the fact that there are no fewer than 1,600 different descriptions of leather reserved on the premises of 50 tanners producing sole leather for service needs.

**Exports Are Needed**

Now the Leather Control has not only got to meet increasing military demands, but also to face added requirements of the export trade, under the Government's new export drive. Special arrangements have been made for the supply of leather to export traders and to assist them a reserve of supplies is being established.

In view of all this, civilians must reconcile themselves to the probability of there being many fewer boots and shoes on sale in their home towns in the near future. Although the whale may come to the civilians' rescue to some extent.

# *Jutland Veteran Heads Sea Drive*

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Admiral Sir Charles Norton Forbes, Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleet, stood out today as the directing head of the British Navy's far flung operations along Scandinavia's coasts.

Experience has fitted the Admiral for just this assignment, for he was flag commander on the Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship, in the battle of Jutland, fought on these same waters nearly 24 years ago.

His command today includes five capital ship veterans of Jutland, the Valiant, Malaya, Barham, Revenge, and Respite.

Since the World War he has been deputy director of the staff college, director of naval ordnance, commander of Mediterranean destroyers.

Two years ago he hoisted his flag as commander of the home fleet.

# *British Tradition of Privacy Keeps Census Under Limits*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 13—Not forgetting the complications of their own National Register, which has developed into a kind of permanent census, the British are watching America's national census with interest.

The long list of personal and private questions demanded of Americans have made many British more keenly aware that here they have only had to answer routine inquiries on age, sex, residence and occupation.

One reason why the British forms do not dig too deep for information is that when the original comprehensive census bill reached Parliament 181 years ago, the House of Lords threw it out without further ado as an unwarrantable invasion of personal liberty.

After that the authorities were careful. At the beginning of this century when more and more questions of a less impersonal nature began to be asked the census authorities themselves put an end to the tendency with the ruling: "It would be unfortunate if future census enumeration became less entitled to public confidence."

**An Every Day Affair**

Just now the census takers need public confidence here because it is almost true to say that every day is a census day. Not only is the new industrial man-power, plant-power census in full swing but the National Register now records the changes from day to day, not just of the population but of occupations and home addresses.

The industrial census adds something new to national stock-taking traditions. But it does not directly affect the private citizen in any way. Under the threat of heavy penalties if they refuse, engineering firms throughout the country have been asked to complete forms detailing their output, also the amount of labor employed, its various levels of skill, its divisions in age and sex groups.

To the John Bull family the National Register is what matters. Registration offices are always open and regulations provide that every registered person on changing his address must give notice within seven days to the local officer and fill in special removal form. The arrival of any person entering Britain, as well as enlistments and discharges in the military forces, is also marked up on the Register. Babies are classified as "new entries."

**Taken as War Necessity**

Sept. 30 was the zero hour of this census extraordinary. Some 65,000 enumerators called. Householders had to write up particulars of every person spending the night in the house, giving names, sexes, birthdays, marital conditions, occupations, and whether members of military or civil defense services. In due course the forms were collected, analyzed at central offices, then bound in 6,000 canvas backed volumes as the most complete record of Britain since Domesday Book.

This census was a war necessity. The Food Ministry needed it for rationing purposes, the Labor Ministry needed it to check conscription, and the police needed it to check aliens. The entire operation, though strictly enforced, was carried through in a friendly fashion. The only complaint was over the requirement that wives without jobs outside their homes declare their occupations as "unpaid domestic work." But there was not much trouble over this because the general feeling was that if the official intellect preferred to catalogue a wife as an unpaid domestic instead of just as a wife that was more laughable than regrettable.

Rumor says that some experts would have liked to have seen more comprehensive national details demanded, and they put forward the plea that in total war where finances and the adjustment of the citizens' budget are so important it would be immensely valuable to have the details of these factors. Whether a more comprehensive census was called for or not, it is obvious that the authorities decided on covering the least possible interference with the ordinary rights of privacy.

**Same Registrar in Charge**

Although its purpose at this time is slightly different from that of an ordinary census, the present Register is modeled strictly on the lines of the last census in 1931. That is not surprising because the man in general charge has been Sir Sylvanus Vivian, Registrar General, who was responsible for recommending in an introduction to the report on the 1931 census that in future censuses only essential questions should be asked.

In the census of 1931 there were 1,770 registration districts, divided into 40,000 enumeration districts. There was no need for any invasion of privacy. Only 10 questions were asked, covering much the same ground as that of the present Register. Even so all the enumerators signed a declaration of secrecy. The forms delivered to households before the night of the census were collected the next day. The British Broadcasting Corporation gave directions and advice to householders during the evening. The maximum penalty for failure to comply with the regulations was a £10 fine.

In a long introduction to his report of the census the Registrar General told how several thousand jobless were brought in as enumerators with complete success, how instruction on the census was given in schools by co-operation of the Board of Education and local authorities and how industrial concerns helped.


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# Allied Aliens in Denmark Seek Aid of U. S. Envoy

COPENHAGEN, April 13 (AP)—The British, French and Polish Ministers and their staffs departed today for the neutral Netherlands, leaving behind hundreds of their nationals still seeking means of getting out of German-occupied Denmark.

Many of these foreigners turned for aid to the United States Legation which, already busy handling the affairs of some 700 Americans, was expected to take care of British and French interests in the emergency.

Among those seeking help were scores of businessmen and their families, university students, Polish refugees, and German Jews who were caught unprepared by the swiftness of the Nazi invasion.

Although telegraphic communication with neutral countries was resumed last night via Germany, after a three-day shutdown, telephone communication with the outside world still was prohibited and there was no indication when normal transportation facilities would be restored.

Thus far authorities have not announced what steps would be taken with reference to the citizens of belligerent nations now in Denmark. American citizens expected, however, that they would have no trouble in leaving the country when transportation is available.

For most of the Americans here the situation is merely an inconvenience. Because of passport restrictions against travel in vessels of belligerent countries, the only way they can return home is to travel through Germany to reach Italian ports.

Norwegians here find themselves facing a strange problem. Although Germany has announced that it does not consider itself at war with Norway, fighting is going on between Norwegian and German troops and Norwegians in Denmark are doubtful of their status.

They gained some reassurance from the fact that the Norwegian Ministry in Copenhagen is operating as usual, and they expected to be treated as neutrals, despite the fighting in their homeland.

Meanwhile, a German trade commission began negotiations with the Danish Government in an effort to reorganize Denmark's economy.

Civilian life appeared on the surface to be continuing much as usual, but a mounting list of regulations hinted at changes to come. The latest police proclamation last night prohibited all public meetings.

Rationing of foodstuffs is generally expected, but the only move in that direction has been an order limiting purchases to a four-days' supply. Sale of alcoholic beverages has been barred since the Germans moved in.

News of the outside world still is limited largely to publication of German dispatches.

# Farms in Ontario for Finns Backed as Aid to Province

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—A proposal to settle 100,000 Finnish refugees in the clay belt and other areas in Northern Ontario was advanced here recently by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn.

The proposal, contained in a letter to Kingsley Graham, Finnish Consul in Toronto, acknowledged that the admission of immigrants to Canada is purely a Federal matter, and that the Dominion Government would have to take the initiative.

Premier Hepburn declared that he believed the Finns would be able to make a success of farming in that part of the Province. Some attempts to settle it have been made, but Ontario's people do not appear to be suited, he pointed out.

"I have already announced," he said in the letter to Mr. Graham, "and am prepared to carry out my announcement that the Province of Ontario has sufficient unsettled land in the clay belt of Northern Ontario to accommodate if necessary at least 100,000 persons, let us say 25,000 families, to be brought from the Finnish territory which Russia has taken from the little republic which you represent.

**Full Co-operation Promised**

"Our Province is quite prepared to give full co-operation to these settlers, provided the immigration policy of the Dominion Government will be in accordance with this humanitarian policy, and this will also, I believe, result in a substantial benefit to our Province and the Dominion as a whole, by the bringing in of this type of very desirable settlers to this country."

The letter followed closely a suggestion made a short time ago that Canadian contributions toward Finnish relief might better be used to bring to Canada some of those who are being forced to evacuate their homes in Finland.

**Housing for Refugees**

The question of increased housing of refugees in Canada has been brought to the fore several times since war began.

A strong plea that Canada might help England with its refugee problem was made by Lord Marley, distinguished parliamentarian, in an address here a short time ago.

He stated that to help England with this problem was the greatest single contribution Canadians could make in wartime. He made it clear that he felt the present restrictions against refugees entering did not interpret properly the feeling he had found in Canada.

England and France have assumed great responsibility in caring for refugees, and France has Spanish refugees and 70,000 Czechs, Germans, and Poles, and has allocated some $70,000,000 for this work.

In England, some 20,000 are permanently settled and are making a large contribution to British industry. But there are still many thousands awaiting re-emigration, and there are also many thousands of homeless children in temporary camps. The care of these children has become a problem calling for quick settlement, and their adoption would become an asset and not a handicap to the country which sheltered them, he maintained.

# Home Placement

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL — Extension of home-placement machinery in Canada to allow the acceptance of a larger number of refugee children, was urged here recently by Miss Ethel Ostry, supervisor of Child and Family Welfare Departments of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Miss Ostry pointed out that such a move would fill the gap caused by the diminishing birthrate. She recommended that children be accepted with the intention of educating and ultimately naturalizing them.

The Canadian National Committee on Refugees had already obtained the consent of the Government to place 100 children, largely from territories which passed to the control of Germany in 1938-1939, on the assurance that both in Germany and Canada recognized social agencies would make the selection and do the actual placements. The stipulation was that these 100 children must be total orphans or children whose homes were broken by divorce or the passing on of one or both parents. Where parents were living and their whereabouts known, a release from them had to be obtained and the children had to be more than 3 and under 13 years.

Foster home placement for children in Canada, by qualified social workers under the direction of the child-caring agencies is an established fact and the bringing in of more refugee children would simply mean an extension of the work of the agencies already functioning, said Miss Ostry.

All the child-caring agencies in Canada have numerous applications on hand from parents eager to adopt refugee children. In addition, she said, the child welfare agencies throughout the Dominion were in touch with hundreds of potential foster parents capable of undertaking the bringing-up of children on a board and lodging basis and eager to do so.

## Canadian Parliament Due to Open May 16

OTTAWA, April 13 (CP)—The Canadian Parliament will open on Thursday, May 16, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced, following a cabinet meeting.

# *Norway—Land of Peace and Beauty*

***Little serious warfare has marred country of fjords — Tempered by Gulf Stream, handicapped by Arctic.***

**By Robert W. Beckman**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Norway, a phenomenally beautiful country of fjords and fjelds has, unlike Finland, for centuries the battle ground of northern Europe, seen little serious warfare on its own land.

Battles there have been, as with the Swedes in the time of King Charles XII in 1718. Local combats have occurred, but nothing devastating enough to stop the steady progress of a country tempered climatically by the Gulf Stream but greatly handicapped by half of its domain being situated in polar regions.

King Haakon, who was forced to flee from Oslo first to Hamar and then to Elverum across the mighty Glomma, the largest river in the country and near the Swedish border, is the first independent monarch Norway has had in more than 450 years. Danish by birth he still is thoroughly Norwegian by heart, and it was wisdom and nothing else that induced him to forsake the capital temporarily and seek refuge in the old town of Hamar from where he could either move farther north or over into Swedish territory. It is the chief town of the county of Hedmark, where Norwegian agriculture is probably seen at its best, and is situated on the shore of Mjösa, the country's largest lake. The whole district, the valley of Gudbrandsdal in particular, is rich in cultural memories and mementos because here appeared the earliest inhabitants of Norway.

**Military Zones Attacked**

The three principal cities, which happen to be the present and past capitals of Norway—Oslo, Bergen, and Trondheim — constitute together with Christiansand, four major military zones or areas attacked by Germany. All have historical roots thrust deep into the soil, with Trondheim probably reaching the greatest depth. Least protected and most vulnerable are Christiansand, right on the open Skagerrak water, and Bergen, though somewhat shielded by skerries and islands, has not the protection of a long and winding fjord. Christiansand, founded by Dano-Norwegian King Christian IV in 1641, burned to the ground in 1892 but today presents the appearance of a modern port. Further west, around the corner of Norway's southernmost tip, lies exposed Stavanger, one of the oldest towns in Norway, still held by the Germans, according to latest reports.

Between Drammen on Oslofjord and Bergen on the Atlantic spreads the isolated district of Telemark, the home of perfect skiers, as devotees of skiing well know, but far more important, from the angle of Germany's needs, is the presence there of the world's largest nitrogen factory, the great Rjukan works. The hydro-chemical concern dominates a site in the wild and lonely mountains as impressive as any hideout sought after by robber baron, be he German, Russian or Japanese.

**Tracing Bergen's History**

Bergen's long history of trade and seafaring life began in 1070, actually more than 800 years ago. At first strongly influenced by the British, it later came under the sway of continental powers. It still retains many evidences of its great medieval past, and ironically enough, the old wooden houses from the centuries when Bergen was headquarters of the Hansa League in the north have been best preserved on the German Quay.

Unlike Bergen, both Trondheim and Oslo are fjord cities, the latter situated some 30 miles from Skagerrak, and the former some 80 very twisting miles from the Atlantic. The Trondheim fjord is not spectacular, in fact, it is one of the few monotonous fjords along the whole coast. The city was Norway's first capital, and remains to this day the historical place dearest to the Norwegians. An unforgettable picture of its eleventh-century cathedral is drawn by Sigrid Undset in her "Kristin Lavransdatter." Top-ranking figure of the city's past is Olav Trygveson, the man and King who founded it and Christianized Norway. A handsome, colorful viking of the Saga period, whose exploits and amors thrill people to this day, 900 years later.

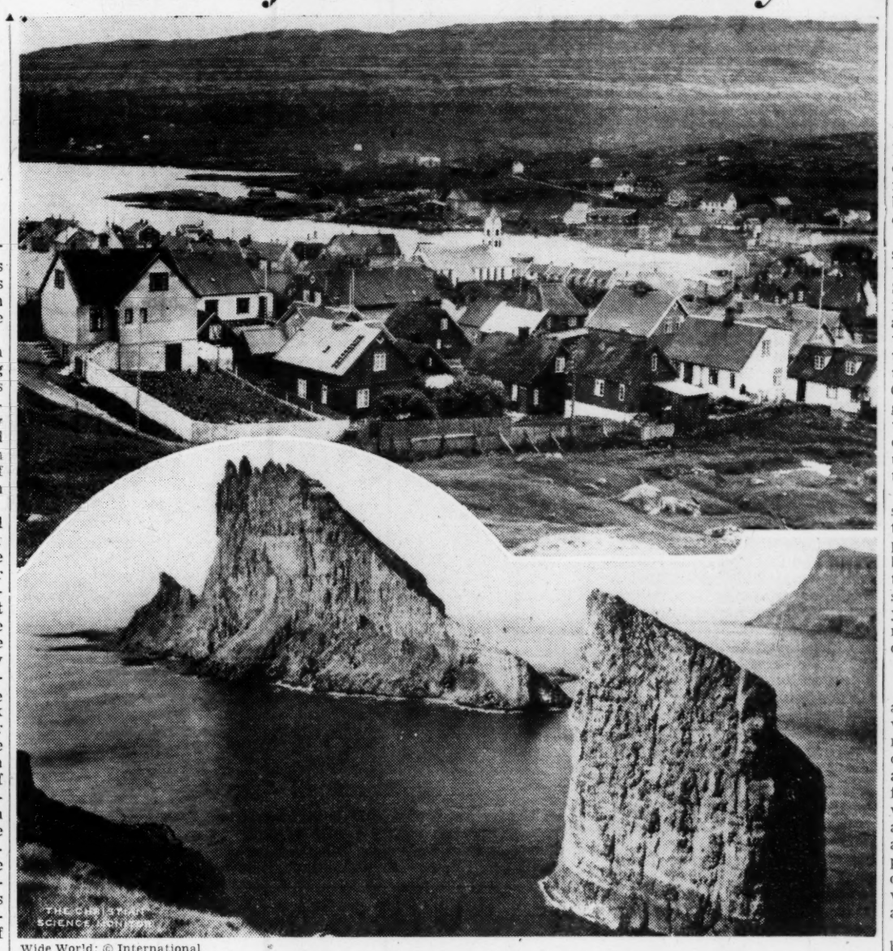
Unlike the flat and exposed Trondheim, the present capital, Oslo, is situated at the very tip of a fjord that happens to be extraordinarily beautiful, long and steep-cliffed, with plenty of skerries and islands to make approach difficult. It was founded in the eleventh century, and was for a long time ecclesiastical center of Norway as well as the source-spring of all major political intrigues. From 1624 to 1925 it was called Christiania—derived from a Danish king Christian—but is now definitely established as Oslo.

**Tromsö Lively Port**

The point farthest north along the rocky Atlantic coast occupied was Tromsö, a lively port where Arctic explorers fit out their expeditions, where whalers and sealers trade catches and buy provisions, and where coal mined in Spitzbergen arrive almost daily in Norwegian colliers. A high-grade coal that is produced at the rate of 300,000 tons a year is probably of lesser import to the Germans than the fish sold on Tromsö piers, but neither is a serious international bone of contention. That has to be sought for about 100 miles south of Tromsö, at the very tip of the long and narrow Westfjord.

There lies world famous Narvik where Swedish iron ore from Kiirunavaara and Gällivare arrives with clocklike regularity on electric trains and from tall dumping piers is "chuted" down into the holds of foreign bottoms, which, until very recently, were British and German lying side by side. Historically of slight importance, the ore-shipping port is now an international issue that caused Germany to take on the rôle of a modern marauder.

Many other towns have been mentioned in dispatches from Norway, not as being occupied but bombed. This includes Drammen, important port and industrial city on the western finger of the claw-hammer tip of Olofjord. The fate of all of them is still in the balance, as is the fate of the country itself whose Constitution of 1814 proclaims that "Norway is a free, independent and indivisible and inalienable kingdom," with the executive power vested in the King in Council, supported by the people through the "Storting," the Norwegian Parliament.



Wide World; © International

**General View of Thorshavn and Its Harbor on the Faeroe Islands**

These islands in the North Atlantic, lying between Scotland and Iceland, were occupied by Great Britain soon after the Germans occupied Denmark itself during the Third Reich's sudden invasion in the north. Announcement of the occupation was made by Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on April 11. The statesman said the occupation was made to forestall any German seizure, and that the islands would be returned when Denmark "is liberated." The lower view is of a group of rocky islands in the Faeroes.

# Baptists Deny Propaganda

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 13—Assertions in a Russian anti-religious organ that American preachers in Poland, including evangelical Baptist ministers, are engaged in religious propaganda in Russian occupied Poland, were denounced as without foundation, "to the best of our knowledge," at the American Baptist Society here.

In Moscow Associated Press dispatches quoted the newspaper Bezhobznik, organ of the "God-less Movement," as saying that about a score of preachers trained in the United States were traveling through Tarnopol Province, in Russian occupied Poland, trying to persuade various religious sects that Soviet Russia persecutes religion.

The newspaper said that a number of once hostile Protestant sects had united following establishment of the Soviet Regime in Eastern Poland. These sects, the paper said, included among others the evangelical Baptists.

**Propaganda Denied**

The attitude of the Baptists' World Alliance is to ask nothing except to be permitted to carry on their churches and observe their practices without government interference, it was declared at the society headquarters. Baptists, a spokesman said, never have been propagandists in the political sense in any nation.

Whereas Rumania recently sanctioned the reopening of Baptist churches, in Poland, according to information the American Baptist Society has received from that country, Baptist congregations have been scattered and the Baptist Seminary closed.

**Contrary to Record**

"It would be highly unwise, as well as almost impossible, to carry on propagandist activities against Russia in a land filled with Russian secret police," he said. "Such activities would almost necessarily have to be underground in nature, and it is contrary to the record of the Baptists to say that they would attempt to carry on such revolutionary activities."

The opinion was that Baptist leaders known most recently to have been in Poland would not be trying to persuade Polish sects that Russia would persecute religion, which might be an obvious fact anyway, but that they would be contending only for man's right to worship as he sees fit.

# French Make Slow Progress Resettling Syrian Refugees

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JERUSALEM—Steady progress is being made in the resettlement in Syria and Lebanon of several thousand refugees from the Sanjak of Alexandretta.

Last July Armenian residents of the Sanjak quitted their ancient homes en masse when this province on the frontier between Turkey and the French Mandated Territories of Syria passed again to the Turks. Fourteen thousand people poured into the French territories of Syria and Lebanon, having left behind them their fields and the very furniture of their newly rebuilt homes.

The French authorities after striving in vain to persuade the people that they would be safe in republican Turkey finally agreed to facilitate their departure and make provision for their resettlement. The re-establishment of the refugees has proved in wartime a difficult task, but progress is being made.

Some 3,000 persons, representing 500 families of urban dwellers from Alexandretta and Antioch, were brought by ship to Tartous and thence by road to Beirut in the Republic of Lebanon where they found accommodation in the homes of relatives or in schools, churches and other public buildings belonging to the Armenians already there. They are very poor and many still live in temporary shelters, but the pressure of war work in Lebanon has meant that most of the able-bodied men have been able to find some sort of work. The problem here is the care of the aged, the widows, the very young.

In the neighborhoods of Alexandretta and Baylan, 1,200 persons of farming experience were finally offered by the French authorities a large tract of former Ottoman State domain near Sur in southern Lebanon, the site of the ancient Phoenician city of Tyre. The land is most promising but has been long neglected. Tractors have been set to work plowing, and winter crops have been put in. The oncoming winter caught the people without proper housing and consequently the Government has had to commandeer all the empty shops and shelters in the town of Tyre to provide temporary quarters.

Meanwhile, funds originally provided from Armenian sources for the erection of schools and churches have been used for the more urgent purpose of building one-room houses. By the summer the people should be simply housed and have fields yielding crops.

Many lack proper food, despite the Government provision of a small ration. The drainage of the lands is a huge task for which additional funds are also required.

The largest group of the refugees, representing the six villages of Armenians from Musa Dagh have been transported from the former camp at Buseit to Anjar where new lands have been given them. The lands lie in the great valley between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon on the road between Beirut and Damascus. The land is most fertile and capable of irrigation from a large spring. There will be enough to provide each family with about two and a half acres each.

With the coming of spring the task of providing a system for distributing the spring water for drinking and irrigation and for sewage disposal must be taken up. The Armenian men can supply labor but money is needed for materials and has yet to be found.

The several thousand Armenians from the Sanjak who went to swell the Armenian colony at Aleppo in Syria are also having a difficult time but their fellow-countrymen in this, the largest Armenian community in the Southern Near East, are better able to absorb and care for them.

Great as are the efforts being made by the French authorities, the local Arab states and Armenians everywhere need help from abroad.

## Government Not to Act Against the 'Pot o' Gold'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The United States Department of Justice has decided not to institute "prosecutive action" against the "Pot o' Gold" and "Mead's Bakery" radio programs.

The "Pot o' Gold" program is broadcast over a network. The FCC said the Mead's program had been broadcast over stations at Wichita Falls and Big Spring, Texas.

# Abbott Arms Proposal Held Key to World Peace

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Of all the private members' bills that lapsed with the recent proroguing of the Australian Parliament the most keenly regretted is likely to be the Abbott proposal for arms control.

This proposal was to have been submitted as a resolution by Senator Macartney Abbott of New South Wales, with backing drawn from all political parties. It offered a new and ingenious approach to the peace problem. The basis of this was to be an all-world body, to be known as the Armament Commonwealth, composed of delegates from all nations, to which would be entrusted the task of controlling the manufacture and use of all arms and the policing of the world generally.

Taking a leaf from the Constitution of Australia and that of the United States, framers of the plan proposed an international body with an indissoluble constitution independent of the constitutions of the several nations, yet with supreme authority in matters relating to peace and order, and arms.

**Advantage of Plan**

The advantage of such a plan, according to Senator Abbott, would be that whenever the moment comes for an armistice, the obligation of the victors to disarm the loser—always a cause for future irritation and humiliation—would be dispensed with, and all alike would be invited to join a world conference for the purpose of setting up the new peace organization. This, when formed, would take over the arms from all nations alike.

In this way, says Senator Abbott, real and genuine disarmament would be obtained.

Instead of an extension of the League of Nations to embrace disarmament, as was attempted after the last war, or the federation of world republics, as advocated in the so-called Streit plan, the proposed plan would confine itself to setting up a world federation for armament purposes only. Otherwise the nations would be left completely free and independent.

**Eliminate Arms Profit**

The proposal, which was backed by the Fellowship of International Understanding, a group which includes nearly all members of both Houses of Parliament, would, it is expected, immediately eliminate world armament rings and private profits from arms. It would have exclusive control, ownership, manufacture, and possession of all armaments in respect of which the nations would give up sovereign rights.

The Armament Commonwealth would have the policing, inspection, and preservation of its sole right to arms in every state member of the commonwealth, and being the only body entitled to possess arms would be able immediately to suppress any local attempt to violate the constitution.

**More for Useful Work**

Through this body, too, its promoters see a means of restoring the sanctity of treaties, for parties to a treaty could register the fact with the Commonwealth, which would have the duty of seeing that such a treaty was properly carried out.

To support the Commonwealth in its various lines of activity, a judiciary would be necessary to determine all questions in relation to treaties and international law. Such a judiciary, it is suggested, might form the nucleus of a re-established international law.

Promoters of the plan anticipate that by placing the arms of the world under a single body, only a fraction of the wealth now devoted to arms would be needed for that purpose, thereby relieving the world of the crushing burdens of arms and releasing vast sources of wealth for constructive social work.

Thus with an armament scarcely larger than that of one second or third-rate power, according to Mr. Abbott, the order of the whole world might be secured. To cooperate in this one matter, he believes, would offer no difficulties to a world sick of the madness of war, for it would "take from the ambitious, the covetous, the ill-willed, and ill-grained the power to break the harmony of nations."

The proposal for the Commonwealth was contained in a motion intended to be presented to the Senate on the basis that, according to the Parliamentary practice, either House has an inherent right to express to the King its opinion on any matter of domestic or foreign concern by resolution, and that such resolution will be forthwith presented to the King.

Whether Mr. Abbott will find some other means of launching the plan which has been so unexpectedly blocked by the proroguing of Parliament has not been announced.

## Possibility of Asking Navy Funds Discussed

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt and his departmental and congressional naval advisers discussed the possibility yesterday of asking Congress for additional funds to speed up the Navy's building program.

Those conferring at the White House were Adm. Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the Senate and House Naval Committees, respectively.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# *Furnisher of House Invited To Improve Taste at Museum*

By Gregor Norman-Wilcox
Curator, Decorative Arts, Los Angeles Museum
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Many of us, at least to make conversation, but most of us as home-furnishers, belong to either the Shabby or the Shiny school of thought. Either we happen to prefer antiques, and feel gently sorry for those who "don't appreciate" such things, or else we favor a polished newness and use the word "queer" to describe those whose urge is toward the broken-down and scuffed-up objects of a bygone day. Either we like being Shabby, or we insist upon looking Shiny—and our arguments at one extreme or the other will be equally sound.

**Both Sides Regarded**

There is really no occasion for quarrel. Even the shiniest of the Moderns are not above using an old Chinese "ancestor" painting or an "American primitive" portrait, in a very new-style interior. And surely the most extreme of present-day furniture is not more sheerly "functional" than the matter-of-fact handiwork of the Shakers a century ago! Most interior decorators now beg to use even "a few old things" in the decorative ensemble, for warmth and what is called Atmosphere. And Shabby or Shiny, broken-down or not-yet, there is between these extremes at least a middle ground for compromise and an understanding.

The Museum, of course, has a deep responsibility to both schools of thought. Perhaps the Metropolitan Museum of Art delights the lover of antiques, with its American Wing of rooms which precisely reflect early fashion and custom. Or on the other hand, the nearby Museum of Modern Art may better rejoice those who have but little sympathy with what they consider the outworn (indeed, outgrown) art-principles and their practice. But the museum presumes to "take sides" with neither group. Its purpose is not to preach which theories are right or wrong, but only to show the worthiest expressions of every idea.

Essentially, the museum has three distinct things to do. It is not merely a quiet warehouse for eternal safe-keeping of assorted objects, to be goggled at through plate glass. The threefold duties of the museum are the following:

1. Preservation.
2. Display.
3. Interpretation.

In fully discharging these duties, the museum becomes actually a vast, visual encyclopedia for the home-furnisher.

**In Due Order**

There is a classic anecdote about the elderly woman who was reading a dictionary, and who decided that they were "nice stories, but kind of disconnected." And similarly, for the museum simply to set forth its fund of miscellaneous treasure, on happenstance display, would be to bewilder the visitor. Such objects must be assembled in coherent sequence, and explained so as to make sense, and each thus brought into focus with the whole picture of art and artcrafts tradition. Every object is an object-lesson, if we are told what to look for, though not necessarily told what we should think about it.

The home-furnisher, naturally, does not visit the museum because he proposes to equip his home with "museum pieces." Rather, he goes there to rub elbows with actual objects of fine design and superior workmanship, whether old or new.

Illustrated here, as an example, are four American pieces of a century and a half ago or more—a cherrywood highboy from Connecticut, a Rhode Island mahogany mirror, and two mahogany chairs which belonged to George Washington.

Few homes are furnished with just such things; but a great deal of modern furniture copies or closely follows these or similar antique models. And if we are buying modern Chippendale chairs, it is helpful to have seen outstanding examples of type—with unusually skillful carving, or of especially satisfying proportions, or showing a well-studied "spring" to the curve of the cabriole leg. An untrained taste is not always reliable. If we had never seen a highboy before, we should be baffled when asked to choose from among a dozen sorts.

Placing two side by side, the museum need not tell us that this one is a "nice" chair, but that one isn't! The visitor shall decide for himself, once he is shown the two and has become familiar with the special features of each. And the home-furnisher will know which one to consider for his individual pleasure.

Of course, the home-furnisher need not quite be conscious of his actual errand at the museum. He needn't arrive with yardstick, notebook, and stop-watch, dourly purposeful as he falls upon the treasures displayed, saying: "Now I am acquiring Taste; now I am Getting Somewhere. Chippendale is exactly 32 inches." Indeed, he may only have come casually to while away a spare hour—but, remembering with satisfaction the things he saw, long afterward, he may suspect that in a sense at least he has quite truly furnished his home at the museum.

## Women Legislators Confer on Work

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 13 (AP)—The national order of women legislators discussed legislation in various States and chose officers at the organization's second annual convention today.

Delegates inspected State offices yesterday, previewed a movie in the Ohio Division of Film Censorship, and attended a tea at the Governor's mansion.

The organization embraces present and former women legislators from 24 states and has an eligibility list of 500.

Mrs. Julia M. Emery of Stamford, Conn., National President, said the group served as a "clearing house of information for comparison of laws in different states." She added that the organization opposed discrimination against married women.

# Mexican Oil Impasse Nears Acute Stage

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 13—The State Department today received without visible enthusiasm the proposal of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York that Mexico cede Lower California to the United States in payment for the expropriation of American-owned oil properties south of the Rio Grande.

Reports from Mexico City have convinced State Department officials, according to those closest to the oil situation, that Mexico is as far away as ever from making any substantial payment for the expropriated properties, whether this be made in land, money or in oil itself.

As yet, no official answer has been received to the note dispatched to Mexico City last week by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in which he labeled the expropriations as "unjustifiable under any principle of equity or international law" and proposed arbitration. The note was the strongest that has been dispatched to Mexico on the subject and contained—as none of its predecessors had—the warning that the Mexican attitude toward compensation threatened the good relations that have prevailed between Mexico and the United States for the past few years.

**Danger of Stalemate**

There have been many unmistakable indications, however, that the Mexicans have interpreted the note as a challenge to their national integrity and that public opinion will force the Mexican Government to reject the suggestion even if it were not so inclined itself.

State Department officials have taken cognizance of the anti-American sentiments which the Hull note aroused in the Mexican press, labor unions and patriotic associations. They have been particularly impressed by the declaration of the opposition party, headed by Gen. Juan Almazan, that political differences will be buried so far as the oil situation goes and that it will give full support to President Cardenas' struggle against "Yankee Imperialism."

President Cardenas has frequently implied that the question of the expropriated properties was an internal one since it was done in accordance with Mexican law and that Mexico would settle it as it saw fit.

**Not Blind to Possibilities**

At the same time, State Department circles declare that President Cardenas is actually aware of the friendship and support which the Roosevelt-Hull Administration has given him and recognizes that there are several legal means—such as the suspension of Mexican silver purchases—which this country might employ to force arbitration and which would be a major blow to Mexican economy.

No word has leaked out of the State Department as to its next step if the expected Mexican rejection comes through. Deeply as Secretary Hull is known to feel about what is considered Mexico's ingratitude, there have been no serious suggestions that this country would sacrifice its carefully nurtured "Good Neighbor" policy through an act of coercion for the sake of a few American oil corporations.

On the other hand, the strengthened tone of the Hull note indicated, it is held, either that American patience is running short, or that this country is genuinely concerned lest the Mexican example be followed by a wave of similar expropriations throughout Latin America. There is also the very real conviction here that Pan Americanism and the "Good Neighbor" policy must be a two-way movement and that Mexico must be made to realize that the recent improvement in its relations with this country must be cemented on a give-and-take basis.

## New S. C. State Building Dedication on May 15

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Formal opening of the new $1,000,000 State Office Building here occurred when personnel of the Sinking Fund Commission gathered in a circle in one of the first-floor offices prior to making a tour of inspection. The building will be completely occupied by the middle of May, it is expected. Dedication is slated for May 15.

Commission Secretary F. C. Robinson and Robert S. Lafaye, architect, directed the party. Among those making the tour of inspection were Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, Senator S. M. Ward, Representative Winchester Smith, Comptroller A. J. Beattie and State Treasurer E. P. Miller.

Grounds surrounding the building are now undergoing beautification as a $1,300 WPA project.

## Arrangements Group Of G. O. P. Meets Tuesday

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Committee on Arrangements for the Republican national convention was called April 11 to meet at Philadelphia next Tuesday. The convention itself will be held in that city June 24.

Party officials said the Committee, headed by National Chairman John D. Hamilton and Vice-Chairman Ralph Williams, probably would select a temporary convention chairman and keynote speaker, but that this was not certain. They added the matter would be left to the whole Committee whether to make the selection now or at a later meeting.

Aside from that the Committee will look over many physical details for the convention.

## *'Knock, Knock; Who's There?'*

**She Sees and He Doesn't**

**Here is a safety device that is an ornament as well, in the shape of a door knocker with a center of one-way glass through which a housewife can look over whoever is at the door without him knowing it. She can then decide if it is wise to open the door.**

# Allied Aid to Norway: Two Courses Possible

*Continued from Page 1*

Nation's fate, of the success which awaits you."

Right, Mr. Hambro concluded, "shall prevail and the people shall be free."

**Sweden's Next Step**

It is evident that although the Swedish Government bowed before German pressure in the matter of Mr. Hambro's radio talk it is not prepared to do so if Germany demands the right of passage for armed forces. This point in last night's speech of Pehr Albin Hansson, the Swedish Premier, is regarded here as conclusive.

The question of whether the Germans intend to move against Sweden in order to try to regain full contact with its semi-isolated force in Norway is expected to be answered in the course of the next few days. Meanwhile, alarm is felt by all of Germany's other small neighbors. In particular many observers in the Netherlands are convinced that an invasion is imminent. In Yugoslavia leaflets are being circulated urging the population not to resist a German invasion. It is stated that a German press attaché in Belgrade visited the police to try to convince them that the pamphlets were the work of Allied agents provocateurs. It is understood, however, that the police, like most other Belgraders were polite but skeptical.

**Balkan Developments**

Another Balkan development reported today is the sudden suspension of the export of Rumanian oil and other products to Germany. It is believed that this is in reply to a similar German action in regard to exports to Rumania. Experts consider, however, that this is a part of the normal bargaining connected with the trade negotiations in which Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's economic negotiator, has been engaged in Bucharest for some days.

Dr. Clodius, besides wanting increased quotas of Rumanian goods, particularly oil from soya beans and sunflower seeds, also insists on a lower rate for the Rumanian lei. He claims the German mark is undervalued by about 25 per cent.

Meanwhile in London deliberations between Britain's Balkan envoys assisted by the Italian and Russian Ambassadors, Sir Percy Loraine and Sir William Seeds, are drawing to a close. The last meeting will be held Monday—two days after the first anniversary of the Anglo-French unilateral guarantees to Rumania and Greece—after which the Ministers will return to their respective posts. A spectacular sequel is not expected. But it is increasingly evident that the Allies are developing a more definite policy in this part of the world, backed by the steadily growing strength of their Army in the Levant if there should be trouble.

**Italy's Attitude**

In this connection, some concern is expressed both here and in Paris at markedly hostile attitude of the Italian press, noticeable since the time of the meeting of Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler at the Brenner Pass. Some observers believe this is a prelude to Italy's entering the war, or like Russia in Finland, of invading Yugoslavia while trying to dissociate this action from the major European conflict. Others see in it a bargain between the two Axis Dictators whereby the southern partner undertook to stage a diplomatic offensive so has to immobilize part of the Anglo-French fleets in the Mediterranean while the Führer started his northern adventure.

There is reason to believe, however, that neither Premier Mussolini nor the Führer's other friend, Joseph Stalin, was told in advance that the objective was Norway.

# Labor's Rights Are Assured In Federal Antitrust Drive

*Continued from Page 1*

right to use labor organizations, labor strikes and labor boycotts in the interests of wages, hours and working conditions. It contends that it is an abuse of power and contrary to the Antitrust Laws for labor unions to use their organization, strikes or boycotts to accomplish other ends which are in themselves illegal.

**What Unions Can't Do**

Union organization, union strikes and union boycotts, the Department contends, cannot legitimately be employed to prevent the use of cheaper materials or more efficient methods, force the hiring of useless labor, enforce graft or extortion, fix prices and destroy legal systems of collective bargaining through jurisdictional strikes.

These practices, according to Justice Department attorneys, have been rampant in the building trades and it is these practices which the Department is determined to halt. It believes that the consumer, free enterprise and labor will all be the gainer.

"We have given labor what it has never had before—the assurance that the use of the boycott in promoting unionization will not be prosecuted," Mr. Berge said.

"We have not instituted a single case, nor will we, to force union men to work on non-union materials. We recognize the legality of the closed-shop.

"Of course the boycott can be illegally used just as the strike can be illegally used. The question always, as is clearly declared in the Clayton Act, is whether the object is legitimate."

The fact is that today for the first time in its history the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department is receiving sufficient congressional and administration support and is equipped with sufficient funds to enforce the Sherman Act on a vigorous and nation-wide basis and the view of the justice enforcement officials is that if labor does not want the Antitrust Laws enforced its recourse is to appeal to Congress to have the Antitrust Laws repealed or changed.

**Thinks Labor in Step**

"I cannot believe," Mr. Berge said, speaking for the Justice Department, "that labor is out of step with the prevailing view in this country that power unrestricted in any hands is bad. I cannot believe that labor alone does not want these laws enforced. Under modern conditions we must have groups functioning collectively in many fields.

"We must have corporations. We must have trade associations. We must have co-operative associations of farmers. And we must have labor unions. All of these groups are favored and encouraged by public policy and by specific legislation. But I think that we all recognize the need for curbs on the abuse of power by any of these groups.

"The Antitrust Laws provide one of the means of restraining abuses and excesses in business, industry, and labor, whenever they occur, to the ends that our competitive system shall better function and that the evils which have led to disaster in so many foreign countries shall be avoided.

"I think that the enlightened leaders of organized labor will accept, just as the leaders of other groups are accepting, the responsibilities which the Antitrust Laws impose, and that in the long run they will be found co-operating with the Government in freeing American business and labor from these unreasonable private restraints which stifle progress."

# Dies Inquiry Takes Up Red Action in Spain

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—A witness told the Dies Committee yesterday that he saw Tony Demaio of Hartford, Conn., officer of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought for Loyalist Spain, shoot two other brigade members in a Barcelona cafe on May 2, 1938.

A short time earlier Mr. Demaio had been on the stand and, in response to questions, said he never heard of the two men in question.

The witness who told of the alleged shooting was William C. McCuistion of Frederick, Md., who said he also was a member of the Brigade. His story was given as the Dies Committee heard accounts—part of them quickly denied—of privation and execution suffered by American youths who joined the Brigade. The Committee is seeking to learn whether the Communist Party was responsible for recruiting the youths.

Mr. McCuistion, a seaman, testified the shooting took place while Mr. Demaio was conducting a roundup of stragglers.

The men killed, the witness said, were an American named Matthews, traveling under the name of Aranofsky, and a Canadian named Moran. He did not further identify them.

Mr. McCuistion said he had walked into the cafe just as the shooting took place and he believed that it followed resistance by the two to Demaio's attempt to arrest them. Stragglers were being rounded up, the witness asserted, because many men were trying to flee the brigade.

Another witness, Maxwell Wallach, Detroit lawyer, said that his son, Albert, was slain in Spain because Communists did not want youths to return to the United States and tell what Communists were doing there. He said he "understood" that Mr. Demaio was the one who shot his son.

Mr. Demaio then took the stand and said he never heard of young Wallach. He failed to identify, as Wallach's two pictures shown by J. B. Matthews, committee investigator.

John Honeycombe, Los Angeles, who said he was a Communist in California for four years, said that the Brigade was under control of the Communist International and that Fred Keller was "political comissar" of the unit.

Mr. Keller, New York City, testified that he was in charge of a unit and that most of his duties were political although he bore only the title of "Commissar of War." He asserted that Mr. Honeycombe had never been at the front in the war and that his testimony was "a thin tissue of lies." Mr. Keller said he was not a Communist.

Mrs. Walter Selby, Chestertown, Md., testified that her son, Vernon, went to Spain to fight for the Loyalist cause and never returned.

## Chicagoans Make Florida Art Group Gift of Museum

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—An endowed School of Art and Art Museum, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hubbard Norton of Chicago and Palm Beach, to be in readiness for occupancy next autumn, was the announcement made recently by Ralph B. Wagner, President of the Palm Beach Art League. Mr. Wagner made the announcement at the opening meeting of the twenty-second annual exhibition of the League.

Present outlay is expected to run $500,000 for buildings and equipment and the galleries will house the $225,000 private collection of the Nortons. The collection will be brought here as soon as the buildings are ready.

The site selected is the Pioneer Park which lies between Olive and Poinsettia Avenues, between Jefferson Road and Pioneer Place.

Plans include a central structure for immediate construction of hollow tile and stucco. And in addition to galleries this building will house a music hall for auditorium purposes. Marion Sims Wyeth is the architect.

The League is one of the earliest art organizations in the State. Actually it grew out of the fine art's committee of the Woman's Club. It was formed as a separate group in 1918 only because club rules restricted membership to women.

## *Polish in New York To Plant 500 Trees*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—More than 500 memorial trees will be planted in the Empire State between May 3 and September 30 by various Polish schools, churches and community centers. The trees will be in memory of Poland's clergy, educators and civilians who were victims of German aggression, according to Edward C. Rybicki, President of the State Conference of Polish Clubs. Mr. Rybicki is co-operating in this tree planting with the Rev. Felix F. Burant, President of the United St. Stanislas Societies of New York City.

The tree planting campaign, beginning on May 3, will mark the anniversary of the Polish Constitution and the September 30 date is the anniversary month of the invasion of Poland by the Germans and Russians.

"The trees will serve as marks of yearly observance by New York States Poles in memory of the Polish martyrs," Mr. Rybicki added.

These two Polish organizations sponsored "Poland Day" on February 11, which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman set aside by proclamation in memory of Polish martyrs and persecuted millions. New York State Mayors also issued proclamations.

# Chain Stores Protest Proposed Stifling Tax

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 13—Congressional investigators are getting around to the corner grocery store.

Not literally, of course; not to do their own purchasing. But Congress is shopping, shopping for information about the grocery store business, more particularly about the chain-grocery-store business.

Chain-store merchandising is Big Business in capital letters and "bigness" is ever an alluring subject of Congressional inquiry.

Today, and almost every day now, the House Committee on Ways and Means is holding its hearings on the chain-store tax bill introduced by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas. The Committee has listened first to the views of witnesses favoring the measure, witnesses who have been mostly independent merchants or their representatives from local communities in the East and Middle West, all of whom have been indorsing a tax proposal which, as Mr. Patman has testified, would have the effect of wiping out the large inter-state chains.

Thus, although the Patman bill is nominally a tax bill and is therefore being handled by a revenue-raising Committee of Congress, it is more properly to be examined as an economic measure than as a revenue measure. The provisions of the Patman bill are these:

**The Proposed Taxes**

Any corporation owning more than nine stores must pay an annual tax of $50 on each store up to 15; it must pay a $100 tax on each store from 5 to 25; $200 on each store from 25 to 50; $250 from 50 to 75; $300 from 75 to 100; $450 from 100 to 200; $600 from 200 to 300; $750 from 300 to 400; $900 from 400 to 500; $1,000 on all chains having more than 500 stores.

The proposed tax doesn't end at this point. It is automatically multiplied by the number of States in which the chain operates. There are today more than 34,000 stores of 13 different chains operating in some 40 States.

The largest chain-store system, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, has 13,100 stores distributed throughout the country and it is estimated that its taxes under the Patman bill would total some $523,620,000 a year. The Company's 1938 net income was reported to be $9,119,114. In the cases of numerous other large chain systems it is agreed that the annual tax would be overwhelmingly greater than their annual net income.

The principal criticism leveled at the chain stores by Mr. Patman and the small merchants and manufacturers who are now testifying before the Ways and Means Committee concerns their "bigness" and their ability to control such a large area of retail distribution through what they call "absentee ownership."

**Testimony for Bill**

The testimony has thus far advanced these arguments in behalf of the bill:

1. On the assumption that the employees of absentee owners do not assume duties of local citizenship as full as do local store owners, community life is weakened.
2. Local store owners and businessmen contribute more substantially and consistently to local relief funds, schools, churches and charities than do the interstate chains.
3. It is particularly harsh on small manufacturers to lose their outlets when independent stores are forced out of business.
4. Local banks and local credit reserves suffer when the chain stores take their net profits out of the local communities.
5. Various kinds of local business, such as job printers, lawyers, insurance agents, lose out by the centralization of these activities on the part of the chain systems.

My proposed law," says Mr. Patman "will restore community life and will retard further concentration of wealth into the hands of the few. Even if the chains sell more cheaply, it is not a real economy for the consumer to save $1 when it will cost him $4 as a taxpayer to take care of the unemployed caused by the $1 saving. We did not have federal relief until we had inter-state chain stores."

**Wallace Urges Caution**

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee on the Patman bill said that while he favored regulations which would prevent abuses by chain stores, he believed "it unwise and unnecessary to give up the economies which have been brought about by chain store distribution."

Testimony before the Committee during the last few days has been in criticism of the bill and the leading spokesmen of the large chains are being heard. More evidence against the measure will be taken next week, particularly from the consumer viewpoint.

Directly countering the main arguments of the proponents of the chain store tax, C. F. Adams, Treasurer of First National Stores, Inc., declared that the multiple store systems take less money out of town than do independent merchants.

"We have already seen," he said, "that multiple store prices are from 8 to 10 per cent below those of independents, and this 8 to 10 cents of the consumer's dollar remains in his pocket to spend for clothing, amusement and other things that will provide employment and fill rather than drain the credit reservoirs of the town. Moreover, multiple store profits come back again into communities of every state in the United States in the form of dividends to local stockholders.

"In our modern economy no community is self-sufficient. Economy and social welfare depend upon free exchange. We have seen thousands of villages, which 50 years ago were just places on back roads, become prosperous because their products attained a wider market. States and cities must be free to send their products into other States and cities or our economic structure must break down."

The position of the J. A. Penny Co. was explained by its President, Earle C. Sams, who contended that the enactment of the Patman bill would increase living costs in the United States and upset its economic structure. Mr. Sams said that many surveys show that the chains actually pay more taxes in proportion to their business than do most of their competitors and consequently contribute to the maintenance of local governments.

**Calls It Unconstitutional**

Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, who is one of the more active opponents of the anti-chain store bill, contends that the measure is unconstitutional.

"This is confiscatory legislation in its most destructive form," Mr. Celler declared, explaining that it had been denounced by the National Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation, the Inland Daily Press Association, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, and by the American Federation of Labor.

If chains were taxed out of business, Mr. Celler added, there would be higher retail prices, with fewer goods being sold, and there would be a decline in efficiency in American retail distribution.

A return of the wholesaler-independent retailer "to dominance in our system of retail distribution," he said, "will return America to cracker-barrel days and is certain to result in a further decline in the business of the small towns."


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## *Crossword Quiz Answers*

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# Americas Confirm Need Of Union Among Nations

The Pan American Union, now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, has established a firm basis for solidarity of the New World. That the Union also has given a democratic example of international co-operation "without parallel in the history of Western civilization," is the consensus of a symposium conducted by this newspaper among the American Republics.

Presidents and diplomats join today in affirming "a consciousness of the necessity of union among our Nations," and a firm determination to prevent the spread (of aggression) to the Americas."

Agreement is general that the Pan American Union has unassumingly and effectively promoted continental solidarity in hundreds of practical ways. At the same time, several voices are raised in challenging demands for the removal of barriers that still hinder genuine solidarity.

## Argentina

**By President Ortiz**

During half a century the Pan American Union has acted to insure the peaceful and fraternal co-operation of the 21 republics of this continent, ever heedful of the material and ethical progress of the American community.

The anniversary which we are celebrating today in an atmosphere of good will and cordiality gives reason for rightful rejoicing on the part of the people and Governments of America, and these 50 years constitute an honorable claim to an international spirit of democracy and an imperative mandate to insure a perfect inheritance of peace and concord for the generations that will follow us.

## Bolivia

**By Luis Fernando Guachalla**
Minister in Washington

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The disturbance and break in world postwar values, culminating in the general depression of recent years, while producing local outbursts of totalitarian policies, involved likewise the threat of extending these totalitarian concepts to the vast democratic lands of America. Undermining elements thereby gain momentum, clothed in opportunist phraseology. They make use of the economic situation and financial strain as means to a conviction that such totalitarian policies are the only remedy.

Therefore, Pan-Americanism of which we boast to such a degree, should be rounded out, in order to assume its true judicial expression in the service of democracy, and it should demonstrate its economic strength in true kinship with the welfare of the people. In the circumscribed form in which it appears at present, Pan-Americanism does not exercise its most vital influence, in view of the fact that the accumulated riches of America do not fulfill the function of an arterial system in the body politic.

## Brazil

**By Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza**
Ambassador in Washington

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Pan-Americanism arose from a consciousness of political equality on the part of the American nations, latent in the doctrine of continental inviolability, and it has essayed to make the seeds of equality bear fruit in the terrain of civilization.

Because of the manifestations of its history and the trends of its policies, Brazil could not but applaud the initiative of the formation of an organ which would endeavor to embody in its structure the highest manifestations of continental consciousness.

Brazil maintains in its entirety the ideal which presided over the creation of the Pan American Union, and it looks with hope on an institution which in spite of deficiencies not wholly corrected, because of a period of existence as yet too short, corresponds adequately, nevertheless, to our national political thought and historical tradition.

## Chile

**By Alberto Cabero**
Ambassador in Washington

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Like her sister nations of this hemisphere, Chile derives immeasurable benefits from the work of the Pan American Union. In this international institution may be found a complete depository of reliable information concerning the life of the various American countries, which avail themselves, also, of its efficient organization to publicize their own social and economic progress. By means of this organism of continental co-operation, knowledge of the advances made by any country in the fields of education, public health, and the arts; commercial, industrial, and agriculture activities, social legislation, etc., is made available to the other nations, and benefits them. In the Pan American Union, the Chilean Government finds, also, an indispensable means of continuity between the sessions of the International American Conferences, which gives form and effect to the resolutions taken at the Conferences.

To sum up, Chile sees firmly established in the functioning of this international instituton the democratic ideals of peace, justice, mutual respect, juridical equality; of active and close political, economic, cultural and social equality, which are the common and sacred heritage of all the American peoples.

## Costa Rica

**By President Cortes**

The high ideals of both the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon apostles of Americanism have been most intensively carried out under the aegis of the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has strengthened them with his beneficial and fruitful "good neighbor" policy at the Buenos Aires and Lima Conferences, where the seal was set on the most effective solidarity of the nations of the American continent by the common sentiment of all their representatives. These sentiments were consolidated immediately thereafter at the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Panama, in view of the new conflagration of war that broke out in the Old World.

## Dominican Republic

**By President Troncoso de la Concha**

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union is an event which the Government and the people of the Dominican Republic, deeply and sincerely attached as they are to the cause of inter-American solidarity, look upon with keen interest.

During half a century this illustrious institution has labored with exemplary zeal to intensify relations, spiritual as well as economic, between the nations of the Western Hemisphere, and it has thus rendered an eminent service to Pan-American ideals.

## Guatemala

**By President Ubico**

The date of the establishment of the Pan American Union represents a memorable one in the cause of continental solidarity. That worthy organization, through a constant broadening of its functions, has become the center toward which Pan-Americanism converges. It has given incalculable service in all fields of propagation, in bringing about closer relationships between its members, in the slow but certain formation of a common conscience among them, and in the elevation of their ideals.

## Haiti

**By President Vincent**

The idea of Pan-Americanism is indissolubly bound to the very existence of the Pan American Union. . . . For, brilliant and productive though that work has been, it is not yet completed. It will extend its activities to the fields of economics and finance and there, we are firmly convinced, it will be as thoroughly effective as it has already been in the fields of ethics and politics.

This distinguished organization has affirmed more each day our inter-American solidarity, strengthened the sovereign rights of each nation of this hemisphere, guaranteed mutually through a tacit alliance the integrity of their respective territories, and assured the free development of their separate institutions, their customs, and their conception of life; and by so doing, it has pursued and will continue unceasingly to pursue, within the framework of that living Pan-Americanism which is penetrating deeper and deeper in the heart and soul of our peoples, its laudable work of peace and civilization.

## Honduras

**By President Carias**

The solidarity and general understanding which unite the nations of this continent, especially in these days of tragedy and peril, must increase with time, for that is the best way to preserve the democratic institutions which the nations of America hold dear and to make our common defense more complete and effective. Such are the desires which I am happy to express today.

Through the medium of the Pan American Union I take pleasure also in sending a cordial greeting to the Presidents of the other Republics of the continent and to their people.

## Mexico

**By President Cárdenas**

The support of organizations which work for peace and justice, as does the Pan American Union, is all the more necessary in tragic times like the present, when war is threatening not only all Europe but the whole world.

It is opportune at this time to express the most fervent hopes, not only that the American continent may keep itself far removed from all possibility of armed conflict, but also that the benefits of America's peace may extend to regions now suffering the celamity of war, and that peaceful relations, based on equity and justice, may soon be re-established among all men.

## Republic of Panama

**By Provisional President Boyd**

There exists . . . a new and now definitely affirmed conception of Pan-Americanism. There is a consciousness of the necessity of union among our nations; we have made peace secure on our continent and we are creating an American international law. These achievements have brought about a new attitude with respect to the Pan American Union which prophesies a brilliant future. May the Pan American Union count always upon the good will and co-operation of all the American nations, in order that it may continue the successful development of its program, and may it be for America and for the whole world a beacon of peace, of civilization, of culture, and of progress.

## The Pan American Union

**By Dr. Leo S. Rowe**
Director General

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

During the last half century the situation of the American Republics has changed materially. They have experienced an extraordinary commercial and economic growth, and their influence in world affairs today is much greater than it was 50 years ago. More significant than the growth itself is the manner in which it has been attained, for it has been achieved not at the expense of other nations, but through the application of the principle of co-operation and mutual helpfulness in international relations.

## Paraguay

**By Horace A. Fernández**
Minister in Washington

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Paraguay has received signal proofs of continental endeavor in America on the occasion of the recent war in which it was engaged, and it can never forget the high Pan-American spirit that inspired the efforts of Governments and men of our continent to restore peace among two kindred peoples.

Paraguay today continues to be an active adherent of the principles of continental solidarity that order and juridical life and international relations of America, and it believes that salvation for its future and its civilization lies in a categorical affirmation of these relations and scrupulous respect for these principles.

## Peru

**By President Prado**

The Pan American Union has been true to the aims outlined for it by the resolutions that prescribe its organization and activities. It has demonstrated its capacity and efficacy in bringing about a better and more complete knowledge of the American countries: it has helped create more intimate bonds between them, and co-operated in laying the proper technical groundwork in matters on which uniform economic and juridical points of view have been essential and in which its participation has been an indispensable and important factor in achieving concerted American action.

## El Salvador

**By President Martinez**

A new American life is being forged among the nations of this continent, and we hope that in the future the strong bonds of brotherhood and of noble ideals, such as peace and the principles of common defense that are now evident among us, will unite these nations even more closely, in order that they may fully develop their desires for peace with the other nations of the world and for spiritual progress leading to the welfare of all.

**By Horatio A. Fernández**
Minister of El Salvador in Washington and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The remarkable development of the Pan American Union in the course of the last 50 years is the best proof that can be given of its usefulness and importance. When it was established, in compliance with a Resolution of the First International Conference of the American Republics . . . the Bureau which is now known as the Pan American Union was nothing more than a commercial agency of the American Republics. . . . At the present time, it is a difficult problem to point out any field of inter-American co-operation in which the Pan American Union does not play a part.

## United States

**By President Roosevelt**

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union is an occasion of far-reaching significance for the 21 American Republics—we are celebrating today achievements of the past and progress for the future.

We have gone far since the early years of the founding of the Pan American Union. It has not been an easy road, and we have had to learn by the hard path of trial and error. But behind everything, assuring the ultimate triumph of our cause, have been the will to peace and the readiness to make constructive effort to secure and preserve it. Each successive Inter-American Conference has marked a step toward this goal.

We have reached a critical period in the history of civilization. Political principles based on freedom are being violated. Ideals we have learned to cherish are being crushed by arrogant force. We may indeed celebrate the 50 years that have culminated in a firm determination to prevent the spread to the Americas of this devastating contagion.

By this stand against force and aggression, we have established a basis for international solidarity without parallel in the history of Western civilization. That is no mean accomplishment for the first 50 years. For the future we are resolved to give the world an inspiring example of the benefits accruing from mutual helpfulness and a co-operative spirit.

This is the larger significance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union. Upon us of this generation devolves the sacred obligation to uphold and strengthen the principles for which the Pan American Union stands.

**By Sumner Welles**
United States Undersecretary of State

The Pan American Union, whose fiftieth anniversary is being celebrated this year, is the fulfilment of the dream of Simon Bolivar, the great South American patriot, and its eminent place among the great international organizations of the world is the result of the wisdom, patience and devotion of several generations of statesmen of the Americas. Consultation and co-operation among the American republics—seeking their common good by peaceful means—were the priniciples on which the union was established and upon which it has grown strong and vital in inter-American relations. Today twenty-one American nations, speaking four different languages but devoted to peace, confront together a world torn by war.

None will deny the benefits and advantages which have come to all of us in this hemisphere because of the educational, scientific, social and cultural efforts which the Pan American Union has continued to sponsor for half a century. More of us in these continents now know and appreciate each other and each other's countries, their peoples, histories, music, art, literature, habits and customs—in short, the essence of our various American cultures—than ever before. We have the additional satisfaction of knowing that, splendid as has been the past achievement of the Pan American Union, it can confidently look forward to broader and greater successes in the future.

## Pan Americans

© International

**Dr. Leo S. Rowe and Pan-American Envoys**

**The Director General of the Pan American Union shows his Poor Richard Club's 1940 Gold Medal achievement award to, left to right, Sylvia Fernandez, Costa Rica; Dr. Rowe and Montalva Flores of Ecuador. Left to right, rear: Dorothy Whitaker, hostess to the South American girls; Zaida Pimentel, Mexico; Josephine Cabral, Chile; Lolita Batlle, Dominican Republic, and Kay Kavender, hostess.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 13—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union since 1920, nears the end of a week spent in observing the Union's fiftieth anniversary, with many new friends and an even firmer hold on the respect and affections of those who know him throughout the hemisphere.

In recognition of his contributions to Inter-American friendship, Dr. Rowe received early this year the Gold Medal Achievement Award of the Poor Richard Club.

He is a familiar figure at all important Pan-American meetings. At his office in Washington, Dr. Rowe greets a steady procession of visitors, and converses with them in their own languages.

# Bonds of Friendship Tighten in Pan-America

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—Pan American Day has a special significance this year for South Americans—not so much because it is the fiftieth anniversary but because it will be observed when the 21 republics are more friendly, peaceful and hopeful in their relationships than at any previous period in continental history.

Today, there is more general recognition of the valuable contribution the Pan American Union has made to this happy development, and it is no exaggeration to say that many southern governments and peoples have taken a silent vow to make more use of its machinery in the future.

South Americans cannot avoid continually contrasting their peaceful lot with the tragic outlook of Europeans. As they count up the blessings of peace so they search anxiously for some means of conserving their own security and happiness, as well as a bridge to worldwide fellowship and co-operation. The pan American Union—the mechanism itself—is being studied very closely.

North Americans know that this encouraging attitude was out of question only a few years back. The ideal that inspired the Pan American Union was looked upon in some southern quarters as a device to implant a North American hegemony. That era is gone. The ideal of Inter-American friendship not only thrives; it is virtually accomplished. "Peace, commerce and friendship" are being promoted "between the republics of the American continent."

There is one reservation in the Latin mentality: Commerce should be increased among American nations. The Union is not blamed for this. It is remembered that this organization is foremost in fostering economic relations. Nor is the United States blamed more than South Americans blame each other. It is just as good Pan American policy to promote trade between South American States themselves—where very little exists today—as between South and North America. This important point is being emphasized during the anniversary celebrations.

Superficially, there appears to be an absence of official enthusiasm in organizing anniversary celebrations. Actually, this is not so. The southern viewpoint is that the spirit of the movement is better exemplified by a centralized program of celebrations at headquarters, as has occurred on other anniversaries. When the presidential messages come through on the program broadcast from Washington, every South American—be he Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean or Peruvian—will feel that it is for him especially as well as for all generally.

Government buildings will be festooned with the flags of all American nations. Some newspapers will publish special editions; all will devote their leading editorials to the anniversary.

## Venezuela

**By Diógenes Escalante**
Ambassador in Washington

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The great work done by the Pan American Union during the 50 years of its official existence is all too patent to require reviewing in these few lines. Much has been done, but much still is to be done, and in my opinion the time is ripe for a bolder attempt at Pan-American co-operation, Pan-American fair play, Pan-American understanding. Nothing would contribute more to this end than a better knowledge in every one of the countries concerned, of the thoughts and ways of the rest of the Continent, and since the vehicle of ideas is the language, the compulsory study of English in the Latin American nations and of Spanish in the United States, would be a very important step towards that goal.


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You Are Invited TO VISIT CANADA THIS YEAR

Citizens of the United States in large numbers visited Canada last year for holiday recreation, education and business. If you were a visitor, we hope your stay in Canada was a pleasant one and that you will visit our country again. We extend to all who were not among our visitors a cordial invitation to come to Canada this year to see our wonderful country.

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On behalf of the Canadian people, I invite you to visit us this year.

W. L. Mackenzie King

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Honoring Tchaikovsky

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Russian music has been occupying a big place in the local sun. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, visiting Carnegie Hall for the last times this season, observed the centenary of Tchaikovsky's birth by playing the "Pathétique" Symphony on the evening of the fourth and the Fifth Symphony at the matinée on the sixth, and that evening Mr. Toscanini and the NBC Symphony devoted their entire broadcast to Tchaikovsky (the "Pathétique," the "Nutcracker" suite, and the "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasy).

The Philharmonic - Symphony, having paid its official tribute to Tchaikovsky and offering Igor Stravinsky for a second time this season as its guest conductor, devoted four programs in Carnegie Hall, on the evenings of the third and sixth and the afternoons of the fifth and seventh, to music by the eminent Russo-Frenchman.

Naturally no new view of Tchaikovsky as composer could be derived from the repetition of the extremely familiar pieces listed. There could be question only of performance. Dr. Koussevitzky threw himself heart and soul into the conducting of the symphonies he had chosen, and the orchestra played magnificently. On each occasion the program consisted of two symphonies, one of them by Beethoven, and nothing else. The "Pastoral" was paired with the "Pathétique" and Beethoven's Fourth preceded Tchaikovsky's Fifth. The orchestral execution was always of the first order.

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Two of the Stravinsky concerts, as originally planned, would also have contained a tribute by allusion to Tchaikovsky—the orchestral divertimento from "Le Baiser de la Fée," which makes use of Tchaikovsky melodies. But at rehearsal the composer decided to substitute the suite from the "Firebird." Consequently that and "Le Sacre du Printemps" figured on all four occasions. At the earlier concerts the symphonic poem, "Le Chant du Rossignol" served as introductory number, at the later ones the suite from "Pétrouchka."

It was a pleasure to hear again, "Le Chant du Rossignol" once played here so often and lately almost never. Yet incontestably the feature of each concert was the performance of the "Sacre." The composer, with the forceful cooperation of the orchestra, obtained for this work so vivid a setting forth that all the old vitality and impact seemed restored to a score which on occasion has shown signs of wilting and fading. No suspicion of the sort has chilled "Pétrouchka," however, and "The Fire-bird" when well played is always its magical self.

For one of the outstanding concerts of the season New York is indebted to collegians. On the evening of the sixth the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth conducting, came to the Town Hall with a program of singular distinction. In it the two choirs were assisted by an ensemble of brass from the Boston Symphony Orchestra and E. Power Biggs, organist. The entire first section of the two-part program was given over to works by Giovanni Gabrieli. This composer, the greatest of the Venetian school, was organist at St. Mark's, Venice, from 1585 (one century before Handel and Bach were born) till his death in 1612, and through such pupils as Schütz and Praetorius he exerted an important influence.

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Still, his music is so little known today that to nearly everybody who was present the other night the pieces offered came like a revelation. They comprised four choral compositions from the "Sacre Symphoniae," each preceded by an "Intonation" for organ, and a "Canzona per sonare a quattro," performed by the brass instruments. So extraordinary is this music in itself and so strikingly prophetic in some respects of modern ways that it proved both astonishing and engrossing, and the enthusiasm and ability of the ambitious collegians in reviving it cannot be overpraised. To the second part of the program Handel, Bach, and Mozart were contributors, as well as men of our own day—Walter Piston, Randall Thompson, Igor Stravinsky, and Edward B. Lawson (as arranger of the American ballad "Casey Jones").

A sold-out house was one concomitant of Mischa Elman's recital at Carnegie Hall on the evening of the second, and seldom of late years has the eminent violinist been heard to equal advantage. His tone had its famous lusciousness and in respect of precision he was all but infallible. With Vladimir Padwa, the accompanying pianist, he put to his credit an admirable reading of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata. Naturally his ease, flueney, and fervor had full scope in Vieuxtemps' A minor Concerto and the "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso" of Saint-Saëns

Two violin recitals somewhat out of the ordinary occupied the attention of responsive audiences at the Town Hall on the evenings of the seventh and eighth—the former by Tossy Spivakovsky of Russian birth, who had not played here before; the latter by Antonio Brosa, a Spaniard who had done so repeatedly.

Mr. Spivakovsky, whose talent is indisputable, played, for one thing, an F major Sonata by Dvořák which was said to be new to this country. Written in Dvořák's most discursive vein, it failed to persuade most listeners that its long absence had been a serious deprivation. Of particular interest on Mr. Brosa's program was the first local performance of a sonata for unaccompanied violin by Bernard van Dieren. Little of the music of this Dutch-Englishman has been heard here, and this sonata, though excellently played, hardly proved to be a persuasive advocate. Solid construction and a sure command of polyphonic writing were there, but where was the inspiration? Mr. Brosa's skill was expended on worthier material in the César Franck Sonata, the Mendelssohn Concerto, and Ravel's "Tzigane."

Head of Doris Humphrey, in Brass, by Isamu Noguchi

## Glamour in a Gymnasium

By Margaret Lloyd

Not in the sense of specious glossiness but in that of the theater's true enchantment, glamour pervades a Humphrey-Weidman performance, even when given in a gymnasium. Theirs is the theater of the imagination, wrought of the substance of dance.

It was in the magnificent new Cousens Gymnasium at Tufts College in Medford, Mass., on the occasion under consideration, a splendid modern building, vast in its sweep of floor space, which in the main arena is all but surrounded by tiers of seats, stadium fashion. Tall screens fitted with the company's traveling curtains framed the dancing place. The lighting was expertly handled. Everything was capitally done by the college hosts, properly to set off this invitation affair.

But the Humphrey-Weidman Company, with no other décor than the versatile blocks that can be piled and unpiled to suggest a scene—or even without them—can dance anywhere and bring their theater with them. Their show, always good to look at as to dance and costume, can have the smile-heartedness of a revue, the depth of drama, the poignancy of tragedy, the sharpness of satire, the pungency of comedy, and whatever the subject matter, the sheer delight of good entertainment.

* * *

The program that evening, which contained Charles Weidman's new solo composition, "On My Mother's Side," recently discussed in these columns, opened with Doris Humphrey's new group work, "Square Dances."

Here were lyrical lightness and delicacy mingled with robust closeness to earth. Here was a sophisticated kind of folk dance that could be enjoyed by an audience. The fluttering tarlatan of the girls' hooped skirts in Pauline Lawrence's fetching color array rivalled the most luscious of ballet couture. The men's costumes were complementary.

The couple dances—a country dance, a tango, a schottische, a waltz—were done in an idealized exhibition style, full of multiple rhythms, of unexpected pauses, sudden changes in tempi, the languorous phrase, the suspenseful mood, and not a moment's commonplaceness about them. The ensemble gathered from time to time into the revelry of the square dance that binds the suite together.

With Miss Humphrey and Mr Weidman as the leading couple, Harriette Anne Gray and José Limon, Beatrice Seckler and William Matons, Eva Desca and Lee Sherman as the remaining pairs, no other dance theater company could more charmingly have executed this charming composition, for which Lionel Nowak, the company's pianist, arranged the music

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After "On My Mother's Side," Miss Humphrey's great composition to Bach's C minor Passacaglia and Fugue was presented on the smaller scale required by the limited size of the touring company, yet giving the illusion of larger dimension by the grandeur of its content and strength of its performance.

One has only to recall certain meretricious orchestral transcriptions of this lofty work (Respighi's, to be explicit) to realize how immeasurably more profound is Miss Humphrey's independent dance conception, which is not intended to be a transcription at all. One cannot quarrel with such use made of such a work, however one might deplore its establishing a precedent.

Miss Humphrey rates this her finest choregraphic achievement And indeed, its logical, unforced counterpoint of movement, unfolding as naturally and rightly as the musical inflorescence of figure and theme, sets it apart as a supreme example of absolute dance. Let no one suppose, however, that this is a cold, cerebral concert piece. It is as warm with devout feeling and inward beauty as is its musical counterpart.

The brown and parchment tones of the costumes, the gracious dignity of their line, the feet partially covered, sandal-wise, instead of bare, reflect the stately atmosphere of both music and movement.

I still think Mr. Weidman makes a more suitably restramed partner for Miss Humphrey in this production than the exuberant Mr. Limon. Yet one cannot carp at comparatively minor flaws in casting in a work of such architectonic might. As a whole, the choregraphy flows in consummate symmetry. All is just, ordered, serene—the classic spirit in modern version.

In this connection, I wonder how far it is perceived, even by these artists themselves, that the Humphrey-Weidman approach to dance is an outgrowth, a continuation in new shapes, of tradition. There is in reality no wrenching away from all that has been tested and proved in the past but rather an enrichment of an art that is one, inevitable in the progress of its development.

Mr. Weidman's kinetic pantomime is a logical step beyond traditional pantomime. Instead of using the literal pantomimic gesture, he abstracts the essence of that gesture. Thus, in his hands, a specific emotion becomes more subtly manifested, transcending the hackneyed stage effect.

Miss Humphrey has never lost the poetry, the lyricism of ballet, much as she likes to regard herself as detached from that classic form. She is detached from its externalities, from old-fashioned plastique, from mere prettiness or bravura, but much of her early training shows through her work in spite of herself. This training had been very thorough and inclusive before she felt impelled to seek out the inherent expressiveness of dance. Who knows but that to this groundwork, which left her dissatisfied, is due her desire and ability to explore? Hers is an extension of bodily movement and capacity, a more potent expressional quality, a greater variety of rhythm and accent in the torso, to be sure. But she is never un-dancy, never less than a dancer, carrying on, in new paths, the great tradition of her art.

* * *

That she can be an actress and a dance-dramatist, too her "With My Red Fires," among other compositions, has affirmed And also a comédienne, as witness her characterization in "Race of Life," her dance-fantasy based on the Thurber cartoons of an o'erweeningly ambitious American family, which closed the program under discussion.

I do not respond particularly to this composition, not being a Thurber fan. I do not find it hilarious in the least. But seeing it anew, in the mettlesome performance given it on this occasion, I could not fail to recognize the adroitness of its comedy, its dexterous design, the thoughtful comment beneath its surface pleasures. I admire the forthright farcical touches that go direct to an audience of any calibre and give them, without restriction, the salubrious nutriment of laughter.

"We laugh more when we are young," it has been said. And so we may—laugh more, and more easily, and more loudly But when we are older, provided our growth is commensurate with our years, we laugh, if less often, more deeply and more wisely.

Both Miss Humphrey and Mr Weidman, mature artists the youth of the heart perennial within them, have learned how to communicate this deep, wise, inward laughter to others.

## Two Portrait Exhibitions

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Four large exhibitions, all showing evidence of careful preparation and all of a character which normally lends importance to any art season, have been plumped into the lap of the New York art world within a few days of one another in these stimulating early weeks of April. We intend to discuss here two of these events, leaving until a later date comment on the others The Whitney Museum's Sculpture Festival, sponsored by the National Sculpture Society, should properly take precedence at this time, being a national show and an interesting one; but it outlasts the others and will keep. Reference to the David-Weill collection of French baroque sculpture at the Wildenstein Galleries similarly must be postponed. The two, then, which come first on our program, are the "Forty British Portraits" at Duveen Brothers, and the exhibition of "Self-Portraits" by noted artists on display through April at the Schaeffer Gallery.

"Forty British Portraits" is a stunning big exhibition of those grand ancestral portraits with which so many British owners have reluctantly parted during recent years. They are being shown to aid the Greater New York Fund, an organized charitable enterprise. More than any other individual, perhaps, the late Lord Duveen, who was head of the Duveen firm for many years, was responsible for lodging in famous collections the many riches of this kind which are being shown in the United States today. He bought art on a grand scale, acquiring sumptuous and beautiful things which experts consider the finest of their kind.

* * *

As for the "Forty British Portraits" on display here, they measure up well to the high Duveen standards for distinguished character and quality, many of them being of full-length dimensions and brilliant examples of the artists represented. There are 12 Romneys in the show, six Gainsboroughs, six Hoppners, and four Van Dycks. Raeburn and Reynolds are represented by three portraits each, Beechey has two and there is one example each by the early Isaac Oliver, Arthur William Devis, and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Five of the Romneys are portraits to waken the magic name of Lady Hamilton applies. The prime example of the lot is the portrait of "Lady Hamilton as Ambassadress" for which she posed at the time of her husband's appointment as ambassador to Italy. It shows the sitter in flowing white, wearing a plumed blue hat and with the landscape of Naples in the background.

Gainsborough's six portraits are notable for their fine quality, and one has little choice among the first three of his canvases. One double portrait called "The Cruttenden Sisters" is perhaps most appealing in composition; but there is an excellent bust figure of young "Richard Jodrell M. P." that is assuredly as fine an example of aristocracy personified as may be found in the exhibition. The sheer charm of English eighteenth-century portraits is strikingly illustrated throughout. There are superb Van Dycks to be seen, as well as portraits of the solid gentry whom Raeburn painted with substantial warmth and great honesty.

The portraits at Duveen's are supplemented in an interesting way by the portraits at the Schaeffer Gallery, where the work covers a wider range. All leading schools from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth are represented, however briefly in some instances, by portraits of prominent artists. Being self-portraits, the latter have special interest and appeal in relation to the character of the men and women who painted them.

* * *

Some of these subjects, including work of the Dutch, Italian, Flemish, French, and German schools, are painted in a purely formal style by the artists, who were inclined to take themselves with all seriousness. Others appear in pictorial compositions, which shed no little interest on the manners, customs, and methods of the times, and the avocations of the artists. Judith Leyster, a talented pupil of Franz Hals, is shown for example as a lover of music, singing with two gentlemanly musicians, one playing a lute, the other a violin. Rembrandt is characterized with formality in one small portrait lent by Paul M. Warburg, more informally in another, with a broad grimace on his face. The latter shows the artist searching for expression, and painting himself as he would a hired model.

As a study of historical styles of painting, the exhibition offers a summary of different schools, from the period of baroque art in The Netherlands and France to that of impressionism in France. But in any case it is the vitality of the portraits that counts most, and the revealing elements of personality which are brought out. The Manet self-portrait, which is very freely done, shows the artist painting in a formal brown coat and hat which clearly suggest the boulevardier; Degas, in the early portrait from the Goodyear collection, is surly and sensitive. We have a fine impression too of the youthful Renoir, as a dapper, delicate youth in another late example of these self-portraits.

## Lord Longford's Theater

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

When the Earl of Longford came to the rescue of the Gate Theater, he was without practical experience. His sole urge was love of the theater and a desire to foster Irish drama.

For five years he has occupied the Gate during the first six months of each year, and during that period he has sponsored a great many plays. Notwithstanding, he received but scanty support from the Dublin public and his financial losses must have been large. Undeterred, Lord Longford carried on and he has now the satisfaction of seeing his efforts well supported.

He is to be congratulated on his new producer, Gerard Pringle, a Dublin man, who has obtained his experience among the English repertory theaters and has now proved that he is the man needed to lift the Longford productions to the right level. He and the players have scored heavily in "Asmodée" or "The Intruder," a translation from the French of François Mauriac, and in "Don Juan" by James Elroy Flecker. Excellent examples of the modern French and English theaters, these plays make a deep impression.

Both plays were well presented by Lord Longford's players. Particular mention must be made of Ronald Ibbs for his Don Juan and his English lad, and of Vivian Dillon, a young Canadian actress, as the French girl. In the hands of Mr. Pringle, these players proved themselves capable of work which it was a delight to watch.

J. J. H.

## 'The Light of Heart'

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Emlyn Williams, who, on the only occasion on which I have met him personally, was a modern languages scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, is now Great Britain's universal entertainer. There is no cinematic or theatrical pie in which his thumb is not apparent, putting in the plums. He is the author of "The Light of Heart," the new play at the Apollo. He is the author, and one of the stars, of "The Corn Is Green," which still takes its hundreds of pounds a performance at the Piccadilly, after running for two years. He lends his lilting Welsh tones to the Tyneside sharper of "The Stars Look Down." Nor is this all. He is responsible for touching up the dialogue of most of Britain's better films.

"The Light of Heart" is the first really big popular success of the war. The critics have been kind to it, the public clamorous in appreciation. Each performance is followed by a volley of applause such as one used to hear for Fred Terry or Sir John Martin-Harvey in the provinces, where audiences regard making a loud noise when the curtain falls as part of the legitimate fun of theatergoing, and not, as in London, an unseemly brawl. The significance of the success of "The Light of Heart" is the greater because it happens to be a straight play; and straight plays—which have not been seen before—are a branch of the dramatic art for which managers at the moment seem to have scant affection.

* * *

There is this to be said in their defense, that no new straight play has aroused much enthusiasm since the theaters reopened last September, though "The French for Love," with Miss Alice Delysia in the cast, has enjoyed a run of several months. But "The French for Love," though not a musical comedy or revue, is hardly a serious contribution to the art of the theater. Managers, therefore, viewing the failure of plays like "Punch Without Judy," "The Bare Idea," "Follow My Leader," "Believe It or Not," and "You, Of All People," may be excused for declaring, when asked to finance an entertainment that has in it neither music nor dancing, that their bank accounts are already overdrawn.

Yet their judgment may be wrong. The sorry fate of the above plays may not in the least indicate that the British wartime public does not like straight plays. It may only mean that it likes good straight plays.

There is some evidence for this. Mr. John Gielgud and Miss Edith Evans have packed the Globe with "The Importance of Being Earnest." Mr. J. B. Priestley's "Music at Night" prospered greatly at the Westminster. Mr. Elmer Rice's "Judgment Day" held the stage at the Phoenix for a considerable period. The run of Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" at the Mercury has had to be extended. The policy of the Mask Theater at the Westminster in producing plays by Priestley, Shaw, and O'Neill has succeeded so well that they are able to contemplate a relatively expensive presentation of "Abraham Lincoln." These pieces are revivals. The fact that a revival is put on at all is proof that it possesses a certain measure of quality, for no one encores a flop. There seems definitely to be a public for good plays.

* * *

"The Light of Heart" is a good play, in the sense that it plays well. It does not illuminate experience, for it has small connection with actuality. But it is of the theater, theatrical, and makes people laugh and cry with the greatest skill in the world. It shows the regeneration of a once great actor, a man for whom Irving forecast a future, but who now lives in rags, unshaven, in a Covent Garden attic, tended only by his crippled daughter. He is toppled from the peak of his resumed success when, on the eve of playing Lear, he learns of his daughter's impending marriage.

What has been most greatly praised about this play is the portrait that Mr. Godfrey Tearle draws of the actor, which hardly moved me at all, except faintly in its moments of subdued declamation. But I found all the scenes between the girl (Miss Angela Baddeley) and her young lover (Mr. Anthony Ireland) deeply touching, especially the extraordinary rhetoric of his proposal, in which, with the accuracy of an inventory and the passion of Spenser, he summarizes her charms. This hovered perpetually upon the edge of the ridiculous, which is the way of the sublime.


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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# The Place of the Private School in a Democracy

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## In the Midst of American Free Education Private Schools Flourish and Serve

### And for Good Reasons, Says Noted Educator. Among These Are Liberty of Choice And the School's Own Worth to Education Through Its Experimentation

**By Eugene Randolph Smith**

Headmaster, Beaver Country Day School; Past President and now Honorary Vice-President of the Progressive Education Association; author of "Education Moves Ahead," etc.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

No discussion of the private school could be accurate or complete if it failed to consider such schools in their relation to the public schools. The United States has undertaken an educational project beyond anything ever attempted by any country in the history of the world. It is educating about thirty million pupils. Institutions not attached to public school systems carry roughly only three per cent of the load. Unless they not only avoid interference with this nation-wide undertaking, but actually contribute to it, their right to existence can justly be questioned.

But first, what is a "private" school in America? As a matter of fact, there are in the old sense of the term, comparatively few "private" schools of any importance left in the United States; for the private school which was owned by an individual, a family or a partnership, and which was therefore a business conducted at least partly for profit, has almost ceased to exist. This is, I believe, necessary and right. A school that is outside the public system is now, in general, owned by a group incorporated to conduct an educational institution under the laws for institutions for charitable and educational purposes, which permit no profits to be taken from its operation.

**Independent Instead of Private**

It has been suggested that such institutions be called "independent" instead of "private," since the one common characteristic that distinguishes them from the public schools is their independence of any political organization.

Before considering the positive advantages of such schools I should like to meet, very briefly, the criticisms that are sometimes made of them.

1. They are not under public control so can be used for subversive purposes.

True, they are not under political control, but that does not mean that they are uncontrolled. Their Boards of Trustees are in general composed of citizens of standing, but it is parents who have the final control, for a school cannot exist without pupils, and parents will not pay tuition to send their children to a school that does not, in their estimation, justify itself by what it does for its pupils. The late Dr. Henry Suzzalo once said, "Private schools are responsible to minorities, and minorities are precious in a democratic plan of life."

**Parents' Right To Choose**

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that parents have this right to choose schools for their children, and to conduct them to fulfill the purposes they believe important.

2. Because they are usually tax free, private schools reduce the financial support of the public schools.

If all pupils now in private schools were transferred to public schools many public school systems would find it impossible to carry the load. At the average expense of educating pupils in public schools the budget would need to be increased by many millions of dollars, probably not less then $50,000,000, possibly by much more than that. (It is difficult, if not impossible to be accurate without knowing the numbers in various communities, the costs in each, and other such factors.)

Also, remission of taxes is of less account than it at first seems to be. If private schools were not built, more public ones would need to be built and neither pays taxes. The private schools do not replace taxable property, aside from the land; for all business property and homes exist in addition to them, and are often in fact much increased in value by them, while the community is helped by their often large expenditures.

3. They are snobbish and un-American.

They can be, but usually they are not. If they are snobbish it is largely the fault of the families, and the prejudices they pass on to their children. It is important to realize that a mixture of diverse elements of the population in a large public school does not in itself make a democratic situation. This very diversity may be a danger because of the lack of common interests between groups, and the consequent caste system that is built up. Many private schools have well distributed student bodies within parts of the population that have somewhat common ideals and interests. Even then they need to give their pupils opportunity to meet pupils from other schools, both public and private, in ways conducive to better understanding, and to appreciation of fundamentals common to all.

**Well-Informed Parent A Community Asset**

4. They withdraw the interest and support that parents should give to public education.

My experience is contrary to this. If a school interests its parents, as it should do, in educational progress, public spirited parents will support those measures that promise better schooling for all boys and girls. It is the uninformed and uninterested citizens who constitute the greatest danger to public education. A private school has the opportunity and the duty to raise the level of understanding of, and to arouse interest in, education as a whole.

But even if these schools do no harm, do they contribute to our educational task? Certainly they do—if they are good schools. It would be insincere for me to attempt a defense of all private schools, just as it would be to say that all public schools are good Some private schools still exist only because of the mistaken loyalty of their graduates, or the tradition in a community. Some continue with serious strain on their backers, both to raise money and to obtain pupils, when any objective study of the situation would show that the community would be better off if they were combined with other schools or even allowed to close their doors.

**Important Services**

Among the important services of the private schools that do contribute, the following are perhaps outstanding:

1. They have the positive values that come from being "independent." They are free from political control, with its too frequent weakness and abuses of power. They are not subject to emasculation as a result of demands for a lower tax rate, which is a continually recurring danger to our public schools, and they only slowly yield any of their values at times of financial stress. This is a distinct advantage to public schools since this continuity throws into contrast attempts to decrease their service.

2. Because of limited size and often more complete organization, they tend to be less standardized, and have a flexibility, a freedom from "red tape" that is of great value. It is difficult to try even the most promising experiment in a large organization, or to stop it immediately if it fails, while a small well-staffed school can move quickly and in a controlled way.

3. They can serve special need of various kinds. A broken family or some other condition or need may make boarding school life desirable; families may wish a particular kind of religious, foreign language, or special cultural instruction, or some other desire may be able to be met only in a school equipped to care for it. Sometimes the only public school available has a population of pupils so different in background that attendance would be wrong for a particular child. The question of church schools has additional elements involved that I cannot take up in a general discussion except as many of the points I am making apply to them as well as to others.

**Cultural Influence**

4. Because of the much larger amount of money available per child they can give greater service to their pupils than can commonly be given by public schools, despite the remarkable achievements being made by many public schools.

Student bodies of moderate size, no really large classes, faculties ample to care for individual needs, intimate conditions for living and working, rich curricula, are typical advantages.

A fine teacher is an asset in any school, and private schools have no monopoly of them. Many of them, however, do, for various reasons, succeed in establishing faculties of unusually high caliber in personality and scholarly and professional attainment. One result is likely to be a cultural influence that extends beyond the school itself into the community. An important condition in the school is the close association between such teachers and their pupils.

Such schools are likely to have good locations, large grounds, exceptional provision for care of health. Their buildings are often unusually complete and well planned with a feeling of freedom from overcrowding and from institutionalism.

Since all the money raised by tuition and often liberal gifts must be used for school development, only inadequate support or poor management could prevent a private school's giving some kind of superior service to its pupils. That such service is given and given effectively seems to be evidenced by the leadership developed and the success attained by graduates of such schools, even if allowance is made for family background and other factors.

5. Last, and to my mind, far the most important contribution private schools can make to American education is that of educational leadership. Because of their many advantages, the flexibility they can have if they will, the unusually homogeneous groups of parents who support them, they can wield an influence for better education out of proportion to the number of pupils concerned.

An army needs scouts, and so does education. These small self-contained, independent schools can really justify their existence only if they continually strive for better understanding of young people, of the life of our communities, and of what the home, the school and the community itself can do for boys and girls. They must continually and fearlessly feel their way toward sounder objectives and better methods. Above all, they must share whatever they can with public education. This many of them are doing, as the public school men will testify.

**Education's Laboratory**

One of our leading superintendents said some time ago that he learned more that he could use in the public schools from a visit to a private school than he had ever before learned in a similar time. Another said of a private school, "It is to such schools that we look for leadership." This indicates that what is learned by the private schools can, when adapted to the different conditions, serve public education also. Indeed the volume of correspondence, the number of visits back and forth, and the undertakings carried on in common by public and private school executives and teachers furnishes ample evidence that all are working on the same problem.

The private schools of the great democracy that is the United States do have a place. It is theirs to give the best possible service to their own pupils, to strive for the high ideal of continuous improvement in understanding and practice in the schools themselves, and humbly but confidently to work as a part of that vast organization and undertaking that is American Education.

### Eugene Smith Says The Private Schools:

**Are Education's laboratories**
**Are flexible, free from "red tape"**
**Serve any special needs of the child**
**Build an informed parenthood**
**Are well equipped, not overcrowded**
**Are free from any abuses of political control**
**Can enrich culture of community**
**Give parents a chance to choose the school**
**Can teach democracy as well as the public schools can**

Harold M. Lambert

### *The Teacher's Prayer*

**Give me but childhood's steps to guide**
**Along the paths of Truth;**
**Let me but place her shining torch**
**Within the hands of youth;**
**Go, Fame and Fortune, where you will,**
**I'll hold you ever kind,**
**If to my lot it fall to train**
**Sweet childhood's heart and mind.**

**Give me to make my daily task**
**A song of love and praise;**
**Let me inspire the soul of youth**
**To follow Wisdom's ways;**
**Be mine a strong and cheerful heart,**
**A purpose undefiled**
**That I may ever worthy be,**
**To teach a little child.**

—From the poem by Julia H. D oyle, quoted in "Wisdom of the Ages in Bringing Up Children," compiled by Mrs. Frederic Sc hoff, Dorrance & Company, Inc., Philadelphia.

## The Parent

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York State

Dear Readers:

Patty was helping to dry the dishes. Her little face was earnestly puckered as she conscientiously attempted to dry the last drops of water from a cup, and at the same time keep the corner of a voluminous dishtowel from touching the floor. But at three and a half one isn't very tall; the towel simply would touch the floor once in a while. While anxious eyes were turned toward the dish-washer, it would be snatched up again. For Patty was on trial. When a small girl has won a "yes" to her pleadings to be allowed to help dry the dishes only after many a firm but not unkind no, she wants to do her best. To be sure, that pretty clear glass dish she reached eager hands for, the big heavy mixing bowl, and the long pointed bread knife were denied her; but what fun to dry her own enamel dishes, the aluminum measuring cups, and the silver.

So in one home that day there was a happy little girl who was learning how to co-operate with the housework instead of a hurt, puzzled one who had had her first impulse to help squelched by an unyielding no. Also this writer is glad that she changed her no, which was prompted by such thoughts as: Children less than four are never allowed to dry dishes, she might break them, the towel is too big—to a yes, why not? What if a dish were broken, what if the edge of the towel did touch the floor occasionally, what if children that young weren't usually permitted to dry dishes.

Which was more important: that a right inclination be encouraged, or a dish be unbroken? That a child be made happy, or that the edge of a dish towel be kept off the floor? Since then it was found that Patty or Peter usually could receive a yes instead of an unthinking no. The occasional necessary no was apt to be respected, when before it had somewhat lost its meaning through overuse.

Perhaps this is something most of you mothers have discovered. This writer only knows that since she has discovered it her experience with children has been a much happier one. The children must have found so too!

(Miss) P. P.

A Saturday Column

## Addressed to Fathers

### Essential to Avoid Wishful Thinking That the Child Is Father Over Again—a Thought Not Fair to Child

**By T. C. Elliott**

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*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The combination of a father willing and eager to teach, and the hero-worshipping small boy eager to learn, is happily a very frequent one. In many cases, this right beginning works out into a wonderful companionship of mutual love and trust that stands through the passage of the years; sometimes it does not.

It is very natural for a father to be anxious to see his son succeed where he has failed, and to wish to save him from the pitfalls that beset an earlier generation. Unfortunately, however, eagerness of teacher and learner is not the sole requisite; there is need of skill, tact, understanding, patience and much besides.

**Fitting Child Into a Pattern**

Perhaps the most frequent cause of failure on the father's part is the assumption, conscious or unconscious, that the child is the father "over again." There is, in many families, a general conspiracy to strengthen this belief. Every resemblance, superficial or other, is pounced upon and emphasized.

If the trait discovered is a desirable one, father has nothing to do but to sit back and beam; if the reverse, then it is up to him to show how it may be overcome. In both cases, emphasis laid on such resemblances tends in two directions: first, to stress the personal responsibility of the father in his relationship to the boy; second, to fix upon the boy an individuality that is not his own, and so to lead to inferences about his character that may be highly misleading.

The first point of departure for parent or teacher is to realize that each child has his own individuality, respect for which is the basis of all true education. Probably most fathers, faced with this proposition, would agree to its truth; in actual practice it is less easy to keep alive to it and to work according to its implications.

**Sense Of Possession?**

Every man has had to struggle with undesirable traits of character, and it is not surprising if such struggles have left him very particularly alert to similar weaknesses in others. When, therefore, he sees his son speak or act in a way that recalls his own difficulties, he is under powerful compulsion to correct him and to save him from what, in his case, has cost him perhaps great pain and suffering.

It is at this point that he will be wise to pause and reflect before taking action. Let him remind himself first that the small boy is not "himself" over again. He is an individual who, in spite of superficial resemblances, may be very different indeed. Let him remember that the action or speech he is about to correct may spring from an entirely different set of causes; that it may, in the case of the child, be offset by characteristics the father did not show, and thus be of far less significance.

He will do well, also, to remind himself that to look back as he is doing, through the years, is to see, not a simple action, but a first link in a long series—a series which, no longer to be separated from the struggles which surrounded them, can now only be perceived through an emotional cloud, sometimes of intense dislike and loathing.

**Emotional Clouds**

Many of the misunderstandings that come between father and son are due to just this emotional cloud. The son is quite unable to see why the father attaches such immense importance to what seems to be such a little thing, and the father cannot understand why the son remains so indifferent to the menacing sequence of cause and effect that stands out for him with such grim clearness. It is to the highly conscientious, the "good" father, that this difficulty presents itself most often. Wrongly faced, it develops that most unhappy of family relationships, worrying and nagging, an atmosphere in which nothing can be truly taught or truly learnt.

It is for the father to see this for himself, to give the art of correction and guidance the study it requires. It will help him to recall his own reactions to correction in his younger days. As he does so, he will perhaps come to agree with what many before him have found to be true: that what one says is often vastly less important than the way in which one says it.

This is the second of two 'chats with fathers.' The first ran on March 16, 1940.

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# The Home Forum



## Two-Cents' Worth Of Yeast

I CAN vaguely remember that potato yeast was made at home when we lived in the country. It was a mystery involving a remnant of old yeast which I think was called "mother," to which were added potato water and I know not what else, and then the "setting" of the concoction for a period of time. That process, along with some other old-fashioned ways, was shed when we moved into town; and my sharper recollection is of being sent, on bread-making evenings, with a little tin pail and some pennies, to buy "two-cents' worth of yeast, please," from a neighbor two houses farther along the street.

In those years, New Englanders had pretty well emerged from the self-sustaining to the small-producer stage. No longer obliged, as in early rural districts, to create for themselves, within their own homes, the things needed for each household, they had yet in only a limited way arrived at mass-production. On the contrary, the number of commodities made by a multitude of individual producers almost equalled the kinds of commodities. Thus an amateur of economics might explain the reason why we bought yeast of the lady down the street. She was one of many individuals who were making things to sell on a small scale in the microcosm of our small town.

* * *

"Two-cents' worth of yeast." As I remember it, it was a cupful of a not ill-smelling, bubbly, oatmeal-colored semi-liquid, which I had to bring back even more carefully than I had carried the pennies clinking in my pail—most unhygienically—on the trip out.

What return the yeast-lady could have received from her infinitesimal sales, I cannot imagine. She would always have a little present for me—a handful of chestnuts, a cookie, a few bits of sugared flagroot which she told me to share with my mother. If she treated all her customers alike, these generosities—I am sure they were that, rather than devices for sales promotion—must have exceeded her profits.

Like the yeast-lady were several other practitioners of little one-man or one-woman trades: purveyors, in that individualistic age, each of a single commodity. There was the horse-radish man, whose pungent merchandise, prepared by his own hands, made a seasonal event. There was the waffle-man who drove about with a neatly-painted cart, like a baker's wagon, and rang a bell to announce his coming. Once a week in good weather, he would appear. By a miracle, he seemed able to be everywhere at the same time, ready just before supper to cook his viand at your own front gate.

A less ambrosial, but no less useful itinerant was the soapman who collected the fats that had been saved from the kitchen, and returned them later, converted into slabs of laundry soap.

* * *

Before the soapman's day, in the period of the self-sustaining family unit, soapmaking was done at home; but this, too, like the secret of yeast, is a well-nigh lost domestic art, lost but not regretted.

Mother patronized the soapman. Grandmother made her soap, with all the malodorous process of trying and hoarding fat, making lye, and combining the two. The soap-kettle and the lye-stone were necessary pieces of her household equipment. It happened once, as she often liked to tell, that Grandfather, being a sudden man, concluded the purchase of another farm and decided to move on the day soap was in the making. There was nothing to do but to put the great kettle, full of a viscid mass, on an ox-cart with other goods. Since it was early April, there was more softness about that moving than softness of soap, and better reason for not starting on that particular day than even an uncompleted household task. The roads were sodden with spring thaws and in many places were inches deep with mud. Grandfather, however, said: "We will go!" and they went, Grandmother ahead in the top-buggy to prepare the new home for the arrival of her chattels, and not too well pleased at the thought of her kettle of soft soap and her best feather-bed on the same load.

The expected happened. The hired man, who arrived in charge of the ox-cart, did not mince matters. "Too bad, missis. We struck a hole on the rud about half a mile this side o' the Hollow; and, if it hadn't a-been for that feather-bed, your soap would-a run clean down thru to Chiny."

* * *

The art of soapmaking had been lost in our household, before I came along. Likewise an art, also requiring the use of lye, but in a much more delicate fashion, was that of preparing hulled corn. It was a secret known to only a few elderly women in our town and practiced by them for the benefit of the annual harvest supper, and occasionally for a few favored customers. All I know about it is that Indian corn was soaked in very weak lye until the hulls would slip off. The shucked kernels were then thoroughly cleansed of all traces of lye, boiled in milk, and eaten with molasses. I don't remember that I cared much for it, but that did not keep hulled corn from being one of the fall events.

It was that way in our town, not merely in the matter of foods in their times and seasons—the first slim pink stalks of pieplant; the first—generally the one and only—mess of cowslips; baked shad for Sunday morning breakfast, and so on around the calendar. We also had traditions about recreations, community celebrations, and intimate family ceremonials.

* * *

For instance, once every August, we went huckleberrying. Basically, the purpose may have been utilitarian, but the effect was one of adventure. The berries would be used, of course, made into pies, canned, spiced, and served with the standard summer Sunday night supper of bread and milk; but to Father and Mother berrying was a high holiday. Father's preliminary duty was to garner opinions, find out when and where the crop was best, and conclude a reasonable bargain for the privilege of entering a field and picking, he, his wife and child, and guests, if any. Mother's part was more active. She had to hunt out sunbonnets and old gloves, which she made more convenient by cutting off the ends of the fingers. She tied a narrow strip of cloth to the handle of each of the small pails into which we were to pick, so that we could hang them around our necks and have our hands free. She also put up the lunch which contributed to the adventure.

There would be a long ride with the morning sun behind us. Then Old Nell would be hitched to the bars, we would crawl through, and disperse among sweet fern, brakes, and berry-bushes. Father would quietly fill his pail, while Mother and I were hunting for the best picking, and so on through the day he would steadily keep ahead of us. Still, Mother's important work would come after we got home with our harvest, and I was not supposed to be much of an asset in the berry-pasture, anyhow.

For me, a greater treat was the spring hunt for arbutus. It grew at the bottom of Grandfather's west pasture, and no one ever went there for it but the family. If I wanted to paint Elysium, I'd make it a place of hidden woods on a sharp April day, with swamp maples coming to life, chipmunks running along a stone wall, last year's leaves smelling like earth and nuts and the turning seasons, and under the leaves, almost concealed, a wild sweetness of brown stems and pale pink blossoms.

There's nothing better than that in all out-of-doors.

* * *

Well, it's a long way from yeast to mayflowers.

There is testimony to the variety of pleasureablenesses that lie between those two extremes and what they imply, in the fact that so many writers have tried to commemorate the all-but-past by telling about it—Della Lutes, Nellie Brown, Bellamy Partridge, Kenneth Roberts, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Edwin Valentine Mitchell, Sherlock Gass, to mention but a few—and that the public responds so heartily.

To this piled-up testimony, let me add my jot and tittle.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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"MORA": *A Painting by Anders Zorn*

ANDERS ZORN (1860-1920) was born in Mora, Sweden. He was trained in his native land, but after becoming a portraitist and receiving many commissions, he had the means to travel to Spain and England and France. There he studied the latest methods in painting and his style altered greatly. He was influenced by the Impressionists and cultivated an interest in light and color. He worked in oils, water color, and on the etched plate.

Zorn made many portraits, which were agreeable for the friendly sympathetic manner in which he recorded a likeness. After 1896, he spent more time in his native Mora, where he made many pictures of typical peasant life. This kitchen scene is a very good example. There are some who consider Zorn happiest and at his best when painting peasants, who lived simply and close to nature.

## Spiritual Devotion

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN THE EIGHTEENTH chapter of I Kings we find an account of the triumph of Elijah's spiritual devotion to the one God over the idolatrous beliefs of the Israelites. When the prophets of Baal failed to produce the desired proof of the power of their god, Elijah mocked them, saying (I Kings 18:27), "Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked." These words illustrate the folly of attempting to deify a purely human conception, which has no more power than is accredited to it by human belief. Elijah, on the other hand, effectively proved the omnipotence and omnipresence of the Supreme Being.

The first of the Ten Commandments is (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me;" and this, along with the second, is a divine demand, to men in all ages, to refrain from the worship of false images, physical or mental. This demand has not been well heeded, mainly because it has not been understood. So we find people bowing down and giving reverence to materiality in various forms, and suffering because of their folly. Worship is an act of reverence and homage, and so we may say that what our thoughts are serving and are most engrossed in, we are deifying or worshiping. Thus we find among the idols of the human mind, the physical body, money, fashion, and so on. Other forms of false worship consist in entertaining such thoughts as fear, pride, and superstition.

A dictionary definition of idolatry is, "The adoration of created or imaginary beings or natural objects or forces." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470), "The supposed existence of more than one mind was the basic error of idolatry."

Christian Science reveals God to be divine Mind, the only real intelligence and cause. Since God is Mind or Spirit, and man is His likeness, man must be spiritual. Everything that is real, being part of God's creation, must partake of the nature of Spirit, and must be immutably perfect. This means that we can, in reality, be conscious only of harmony and perfection.

Men should hold themselves receptive to spiritual ideas, and get rid of the suggestion that there can be anything unlike eternal Love, divine Principle, Soul. Since Deity is omnipresent Life, unchanging good, how can we desire to worship or believe in what is fallible, changing, harmful, and wholly mythical? As men recognize and acknowledge that all real power is good and not evil, that all true substance is Spirit and not matter, that all real intelligence is immortal Mind, that the only true law is that of divine Principle, and that unprincipled forces have no existence, they emerge from idolatry into an understanding of true spiritual devotion.

The Bible illustrates the ephemeral and impotent nature of all material beliefs, as well as the power and authority conferred on those who had some apprehension of the real nature of God. From a misapprehension of God, idolatry and mythology spring up, and these false beliefs have always been arrayed against the health and harmony of humanity. Mythology, idolatry, and false theology have all been based upon the erroneous assumption that matter is real and substantial, and this contrary to the Biblical teaching that God is Spirit, the opposite of matter, and almighty. Christian Science teaches the allness of God, divine Mind, and the nothingness of mortal mind, alias the belief of mind in matter. Through their study of this Science many are learning to give less thought to material conditions and more attenton to spiritual facts, thus gaining an increased sense of joy, peace, and success. In Science and Health we read (p. 535), "A belief in other gods, other creators, and other creations must go down before Christian Science.

In order to learn more of Principle, ever-present good, we must consecrate ourselves to spiritual Truth. We must devote our energies to all that is noble and good. Only a sincere devotion to good can keep aglow in our thought the spiritual light which is necessary to put to flight the temptations of evil. We can measure our spiritual devotion by the purification, humility, obedience, courage, and peace which are coming into our lives, the effects of which will be power and authority over sickness and evil. Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 241), "The substance of all devotion is the reflection and demonstration of divine Love, healing sickness and destroying sin."

Thus if we seem to be enslaved by some form of error—fear, disease, inharmony, or injustice—we may be sure that it is only the illusive effect of idolatry, and that greater spiritual understanding of God will eradicate both the suppositional cause and its seeming effects. As we patiently and faithfully let divine Mind be expressed in us, we shall come into an enlarged sense of liberty and true manhood. Nothing but unqualified acknowledgment of their utter unreality can eliminate idolatrous and terrifying images from human thought, and so destroy them. Thus the evidence of Love's perfect control over the universe is being established.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

## Andlig gudsdyrkan

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I FÖRSTA KONUNGABOKENS adertonde kapitel finna vi en berättelse om hur Elias andliga åkallan av den ende Guden segrade över israeliternas tro på avgudar. När Baals profeter icke lyckades framkalla det önskade beviset på deras guds makt, gäckades Elia med dem och sade (1 Kon. 18:27): "Han har väl något att begrunda, eller ock har han gått avsides, eller är han på resa; kanhända sover han, men då skall han väl vakna." Dessa ord åskådliggöra hur dåraktigt det är att till en gud söka upphöja ett rent mänskligt begrepp, som icke har mera makt än mänsklig föreställning tillskriver det. Elia däremot bevisade kraftigt det Högsta Varats allmakt och allnärvaro.

Det första av de tio budorden lyder (2 Mos. 20:3): "Du skall inga andra gudar hava jämte mig;" och detta bud, tillika med det andra budet, är en gudomlig befallning till människorna i alla tider, att avhålla sig från att dyrka falska bilder, de må vara fysiska eller mentala. Denna befallning har ej nog beaktats, huvudsakligen därför att den ej blivit förstådd. Sålunda finna vi, att människorna med vördnad böja sig för materialitet i olika former och få lida till följd av denna sin dårskap. Tillbedjan är en handling av vördnad och hyllning, och således kunna vi säga, att det som våra hjärtan tjäna och mest uppta gas av, det förguda eller tillbedja vi. Bland det mänskliga sinnets avgudar märka vi således den fysiska kroppen, pängar, det som är på modet, och så vidare. Andra former av felaktig gudsdyrkan bestå i att vi hysa tankar sådana som fruktan, högmod och vidskepelse.

Definitionen på avgudadyrkan är enligt ett lexikon: "Dyrkan av skapade eller förmenta varelser eller av naturföremål eller naturkrafter." Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, förklarar i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 470): "Den förmenta tillvaron av mer än e t t Sinne var avgudadyrkans grundvillfarelse."

Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar, att Gud är gudomligt Sinne, den enda verkliga intelligensen och orsaken. Eftersom Gud är Sinne eller Ande och människan är Hans avbild, måste människan vara andlig. Då allt som är verkligt är en del av Guds skapelse, måste det hava del av Andens natur och måste vara oåterkalleligt fullkomligt. Detta betyder, att vi i verkligheten kunna vara medvetna endast om harmoni och fullkomlighet.

Människorna borde hålla sig mottagliga för andliga idéer och befria sig från suggestionen att det kan finnas något som är olikt evig Kärlek, gudomlig Princip, Själ. Då Gudomen är allnärvarande Liv, det oföränderliga goda, hur kunna vi väl önska att tillbedja eller tro på det som är bedrägligt, föränderligt, skadligt och alltigenom mytiskt. I den mån människorna inse och erkänna, att all verklig makt är god och icke ond, att all sann substans är Ande och icke materie, att all verklig intelligens är odödligt Sinne, att den enda sanna lagen är den gudomliga Principens lag och att principlösa krafter icke hava någon existens, höja de sig från avgudadyrkan till förståelse av sann andlig gudsdyrkan.

Bibeln åskådliggör den flyktiga och vanmäktiga naturen hos alla materiella föreställningar, så väl som den kraft och auktoritet som förlänades dem vilka ägde någon förståelse av Guds verkliga natur. Ur en missuppfattning om Gud uppstå avgudadyrkan och mytologi, och dessa felaktiga föreställningar ha alltid rest sig till motstånd mot mänsklighetens hälsa och harmoni. Mytologi, avgudadyrkan och falsk teologi ha alltid varit grundade på det oriktiga antagandet att materien är verklig och substantiell, och detta i strid mot Bibelns lära, att Gud är Ande, motsatsen till materie, och att Han är allsmäktig. Kristen Vetenskap lär Guds, det gudomliga Sinnets, allhet, och intigheten hos det dödliga sinnet, eller tro på sinne i materien. Genom studiet av denna Vetenskap lära sig många att ägna mindre tanke åt materiella förhållanden och mer uppmärksamhet åt andliga fakta, och vinna så en ökad förnimmelse av glädje, frid och framgång. I *Science and Health* läsa vi (sid. 535): "Tron på andra gudar, andra skapare och andra skapelser måste vika för Kristen Vetenskap."

För att lära mer om Principen, det alltid närvarande goda, måste vi helga oss själva åt den andliga Sanningen. Vi måste helt ägna våra krafter åt allt som är ädelt och gott. Endast ett uppriktigt helgande åt det goda kan hålla det andliga ljuset i vår tanke brinnande, vilket är nödvändigt för att jaga det ondas frestelser på flykten. Vårt andliga helgande kan bedömas efter det renande, den ödmjukhet och lydnad, det mod och den frid, som kommer in i vårt liv, och verkan härav blir makt och herravälde över sjukdom och allt ont. Mrs. Eddy säger (*ibid.*, sid. 241): "Substansen av all gudsdyrkan är återspeglingen och demonstrationen av gudomlig Kärlek, som helar sjukdom och tillintetgör synd."

Om vi sålunda tyckas vara bundna av någon form av villfarelse—fruktan, sjukdom, disharmoni eller orättvisa—kunna vi vara vissa om, att detta endast är den illusoriska verkan av avgudadyrkan och att en större andlig förståelse av Gud skall med roten upprycka både den förmenta orsaken och dess skenbara verkan. I den mån vi tålmodigt och troget låta det gudomliga Sinnet komma till uttryck i oss, skola vi få en starkare förnimmelse av frihet och sann människonatur. Intet annat, än ett obetingat erkännande av att de avgudiska och skrämmande bilderna äro ytterligt overkliga, kan borteliminera dem från den mänskliga tanken och så tillintetgöra dem. Så stadfästes vittnesbördet om Kärlekens fullkomliga herravälde över universum.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *Morning Seaboard*

Who spread this sunshine on the sea,
this scrambled gold on jade?
From what celestial orangery
this sky of marmalade?
Where rocks like broken pillars stand
and beds of seaweed dry,
across the honey-colored sand
the chocolate shadows lie.

In vain against the foreland's foot
the waters cream and boil,
For here the thrift has taken root
in shallow crust of soil.
But far above the sea-winds keep
their fierce and salty tang,
and with the yellow mustard sweep
up from the overhang.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

## *Completion*

It takes a child or two to make a farm
Complete in spring. A little girl to swing
Upon the gate; a gangling, growing boy
To drive the cows and herd the grazing sheep.
Perhaps a younger one plays in the yard,
Tagging his mother's heels and begging rides
On brother's pony; longing for the day
He will be old enough to go afield
Behind the sorrel team. It takes a child
Or two, or three, or even more to make
A farm complete in spring, and shepherd dog
To frolic with them and to bark his joy
At chasing rabbits and the many small
Adventures dear to heart of dog and boy.
It takes a child at any time of year
To make the fields and pastures come alive;
But there is special rapture children bring
To all the country land in early spring.

B. B. COOPER

## The Very Farm for a Writer

GREENSLEEVES LIES in a fold of the downs at the head of a great broad coombe whose lower depths are wooded and whose bare upper slopes are sweet and golden in May with cowslips.

From the winding road that skirts the mouth of the coombe you can only see the upper part of the house—only its steep grey gables with their heavy Horsham slabs and their little hooded dormer windows peering like watchful eyes across the beeches. But from above, the whole place lies clear and open to the view, neat as a toy with its clustered barns and outbuildings, its garden and orchards, its yellow ricks and stone pigeon cote.

That was how I saw it first, looking down on it from the hill one quiet April afternoon. . . .

There, I reflected, one should be able to write in peace: there was nothing like a farm, I was certain, for encouraging a contemplative mood. And all at once I began to feel that if ever the book was written at all—that book about which every aspiring author fitfully dreams while dusting furniture, waiting for buses or clicking typewriter keys—it would surely be written there, at Greensleeves, in one of those quiet old rooms looking out upon the hills. . . .

It was in this optimistic mood that I accordingly sought for, found, and hopefully followed the narrow track that leads down to Greensleeves Farm.

The door, I remember, stood open when I arrived that quiet spring afternoon . . . giving me a glimpse, as I waited there, of a stone-flagged hall and a dusky staircase; of a long passage between panelled walls leading to another open door, with a garden beyond, sweet and sunlit, where lilies stood like queens, all white and gold, among the wallflowers and the lupins and the great red peonies, like a garden in a fairy tale.

And through this garden, as I pulled the long bell and waited while it clanged and reverberated somewhere in the depths of the old house, came Margaret Firle, tall and fair, with the children behind her smiling at me, shy-eyed, from the cool shadows of the hall while their mother asked my business and heard my requirements.—BERYL NETHERCLIFT, in "Greensleeves." (London: Heath Cranton.)

## *However Swift*

However swift the spring's return,
It lags behind my heart's keen pace,
That in the first green blade would see
The whole of springtime, face to face.

M. H.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1940

## Students Scan Peace by Way Of New Order

**Talks at Harvard cover wide range of trade, and colonial questions, and federation plan.**

On a keynote struck by Prof. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor of Germany, that young people must approach the war and the peace to follow in an "unemotional, constructive, and courageously idealistic" frame of mind, students from 20 New England colleges today at Harvard began to spell out a symphony of ideas on "Peace Through a New International Order."

Meeting at the invitation of Harvard's undergraduate Foreign Relations Club, more than 150 students last night listened to Dr. Francis Deak, former Hungarian representative at the League of Nations, Rafael de la Colina, Mexican Consul-General at New York City, and Prof. Waldo Heinrichs, of Vermont, an expert on the Streit plan for world federation, as well as Professor Bruening.

Today, the students plunged into problems of reducing trade barriers, sharing colonies, and cooperating on money legislation—all vital to any world order" of the future.

**"Countries" Represented**

Each college "delegation" spoke as if it were a group of diplomats from one of the countries of the world, attending the peace conference to follow the present war. Harvard represented Germany; Dartmouth, Great Britain; Yale, France, Cornell, the United States.

"Remember, in attacking these important questions," Dr. Bruening advised the students, "that the great danger all over the world is increasing emotionalism, a factor which bids fair to leave after the war a state of mind in which a constructive peace is impossible."

"I have not given up hope that there will be a time when all peoples and all nations will sit together with constructive imagination and in a co-operative spirit; and I especially hope that in such a time they will be firmly supported by the young generation."

Dr. Bruening, who governed Germany during Hitler's rise to power, declared later in a question period that the world would today be at peace, had not "Britain and France supported the man who is now running Germany."

**High Praise for Stimson**

He added that "the most constructive work done in the past 20 years has been by American diplomats," especially Secretary Stimson; but he insisted that if the United States was to participate in the postwar peace conference, it must be prepared to "carry out its promises after making them."

With respect to the Streit plan, as explained in "Union Now," Dr. Bruening was skeptical. "One must not start building a house by first building the roof," he said. Regional federations offered better hopes of success, he suggested.

Dr. Deak, who as a Hungarian diplomat studied the Balkan problem at clase range for many years, suggested to Dr. Bruening that "if, by regional federation, you are thinking of a Balkan confederation, you must first unscramble a scrambled egg."

## Winter Makes Return Visit In Scattered Snow

Winter made a return visit to New England today depositing a blanket of snow over the western part of Massachusetts and in scattered areas of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Boston and vicinity escaped the snow but received a thorough drenching of cold rain.

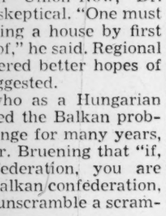
Temperatures fell rapidly through the night and sub-freezing readings were recorded, forcing householders to step up oil burners and rekindle furnace fires. The Weather Bureau predicts still colder weather on tap for tonight, but takes the chill off this prognostication by forecasting fair skies for tomorrow with quickly rising temperatures.

Northern New England reports excellent skiing conditions. From six to eight inches of new snow has fallen over fairly good bases.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Occasional snow flurries today and early tonight, followed by slightly colder weather late tonight, with lowest temperatures in the middle 20's. Sunday fair and continued cold. Strong northwest winds, probably diminishing late Sunday.




**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Snow and continued cold today; tonight cloudy and cold, preceded by light snow.

**Maine:** Snow and colder in extreme west portion, rain in the east and central portions to snow and becoming much colder this afternoon; tonight snow and couder.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Light to moderate snow and continued cold today and tonight.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 32 | 55 | Minneapolis | 24 | 40 |
| Chicago | 30 | 34 | New Orleans | 44 | 55 |
| Denver | 39 | 61 | Norfolk | 31 | 71 |
| Helena | 41 | 60 | Philadelphia | 27 | 58 |
| Kansas City | 35 | 49 | St. Louis | 33 | 40 |
| Los Angeles | 68 | 94 | San Francisco | 58 | 80 |
| Miami | 59 | 80 | Washington | 29 | 60 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 13.
B—Maximum, April 12.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 3:07 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 3:22 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 4:00 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Monday, 4:18 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:53 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:54 p. m.

## Haigis May Enter Race for U. S. Senate

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

John W. Haigis, the Greenfield banker, who came only 28,000 votes short of being elected Republican Governor in 1936, may soon formally enter the Republican Senatorial fray against Henry Parkman, Jr., former Boston State Senator, who played a major role in the defeats of former Gov. James M. Curley in the 1936 Senatorial campaign and the 1937 Boston Mayoralty election. Mr. Parkman announced his candidacy on Monday.

Mr. Haigis' decision will be based upon a political survey to be conducted after the April 30 Presidential primaries in which he is participating as an unpledged candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention.

The survey, Mr. Haigis said today, will determine the sentiment of the voters toward his candidacy and the possibility of defeating Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, who has been seated in the United States Senate since 1919, with the exception of the years 1925 and 1926.

Mr. Haigis' losing fight for Governor in 1936 occurred when the Republican party was split by William H. McMasters running as an independent Senatorial candidate. His opponent was Charles F. Hurley, whose subsequent administration was followed by the 1938 election of Leverett Saltonstall as the first Republican Governor in eight years.

It is understood that in addition to the survey, Mr. Haigis' decision will depend upon gaining sufficient financial support to conduct an effective campaign for the nomination at the Sept. 17 primaries.

**Walsh Is Candidate**

While rumors still are circulating that Senator Walsh may retire at the end of his present term and leave the Democratic field open to a quick rejuggling of Democratic candidates for major offices, the Senator continues to indicate he will seek renomination.

A study of the vote cast at previous elections in which Senator Walsh was a candidate reveals that when he was first elected in 1918 he polled 207,188 votes while his opponent, John W. Weeks, received 188,287. Yet the total of these two votes if polled by a single candidate today would win for the candidate only a very poor second in any state-wide election.

The losing Republican Senatorial nominee in 1934, Robert M. Washburn, polled 536,692 votes against Senator Walsh, who won by nearly 320,000 votes in a contest which the Republicans almost conceded to Senator Walsh without a struggle.

The advent of women's suffrage plus the increased interest in state and national government and the strenuous registration campaigns conducted by both parties among the voters are reasons back of this voter increase, which is noticeable throughout the Nation.

**Dearth of Debates**

Massachusetts' legislative halls have been bereft of debate for three and a half months, in the Bay State's first off-session year in legislative history. Yet it is evident that many Massachusetts citizens still do not realize that not until Jan. 1, 1941, will the Legislature reconvene, unless a special session is called this year. Several debate-lovers have visited the State House recently seeking to watch the House or Senate in action.

## Bill to Cut Movie Producing From Exhibiting Is Explained

Hailing the new Neely bill, filed on April 9, as "the first serious effort by national legislation to separate production from exhibition in the motion picture industry," Henry Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League, returned from Washington today to report to the League and to the Boston Chapter of Motion Picture Research Council on the subject.

The newly redrawn bill, he said in an interview, is designed if passed to prohibit producers and distributors of motion picture films from owning, controlling, managing, operating, or having any interest in motion picture theaters in the United States.

"This is a most significant development," he declared. "It is important to everyone in the country because the motion picture is an educational force; in fact, it is a school. Whether it is a good school or a bad school depends upon what is flashed on the screen. Separation of ownership will help place responsibility upon the exhibitors for what is shown in their theaters."

At present, he pointed out, this is impossible because many theaters are owned and operated by producers thousand of miles away. "Community freedom of selection will be possible everywhere," he asserted, "only when there is not only local responsibility, but when the two trade practices of compulsory block booking and blind selling are prohibited so that the local exhibitor may select his film and know what he is getting."

The Civic League has been supporting the original Neely bill for five years, but as yet has taken no stand on the second one upon which Mr. Atkinson will give his report.

The first Neely bill passed the Senate last year and is now pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## Dartmouth Head Decries Isolation in Education

The great responsibility of the liberal college of today is to extend to the undergraduate the "freedom to speculate, to discuss, and to conclude—not to indoctrinate," declared Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Stating that "we are taking democracy too much for granted," Dr. Hopkins pointed out that "we have become calloused in regard to such words and phrases, but in view of events of the past few days, the most critical in history, we must try to analyze such freedom, and settle the question whether temporary immunity and permanent security are one and the same thing."

"As the cultural and educational policies of the world may be determined in the appalling time in which we are living, we must be certain that our choice of leaders be those men indispensable to democracy."

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discussed problems of the modern college and the steps that educators are taking to fit students to meet the problems of today.

Among the other speakers were Judge Louis S. Cox, member of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics at Dartmouth, and Walter Powers, retiring President of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston.

## New Waterfront for The Weirs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LACONIA, N. H., April 13—Extensive plans for the rehabilitation of the waterfront at The Weirs have been worked out by Frederick P. Clark, planning director for the State Planning and Development Commission. The city government and various groups are interested in getting the work underway at once in order that the waterfront damaged by fire a few months ago may be ready for the thousands of persons who visit here each summer.

The plan calls for acquisition of the property by the City of Laconia. A boardwalk between 250 and 300 feet long would be built, along with a new ramp to the new dock for Mount Washington II, the boat that is being built to replace the famous sidewheeler destroyed by the fire.

It is suggested that bathing facilities be improved, a boat anchorage to accomodate about 90 small crafts be built, as well as a seaplane base, public dock facilities, and a pedestrian passage-way under the railroad tracks so that the present grade-crossing could be eliminated. An arcade would be provided over part of the boardwalk for protection against storms.

The wharves for the Mount Washington have already been rebuilt. It is expected that the Boston & Maine Railroad will co-operate in the program by turning over property it owns for the development and by building a new railroad station to conform with the setting and at a location that would make the rest of the project most attractive.

## N.E. Business Shows Better Cotton Sales

**Improvement, however, did not extend to woolens although market held steady in fabrics.**

The New England business picture was painted with brighter hues during the past week as activity on the cotton market continued and fairly substantial quantities of fine goods were sold.

Early in the week the gray unfinished goods market was very active and in Fall River manufacturers reported some buying of cotton gauze as a result of European war demands.

There was no noticeable improvement in the woolen market but at the same time there appeared to be no disposition to reduce cloth prices below the present level. The spring fabric season has closed and manufacturers reported moderate quantities of men's heavyweight goods were being sold. Raw wool trading improved slightly. Mills were still operating on curtailed schedules.

Both sole and upper leather were moving in better volume. Shoe factories, however, were relatively quiet, and the amount of cuttings on books was relatively small. Hide prices continued the advance of the futures market. Spot quotations accordingly advanced and tanners came into the market for moderate quantities. The entire trade apparently was waiting the demand for fall footwear.

Department store sales were down slightly. Bank deposits declined slightly and there was a small drop in investments. Commercial loans, however, moved a little higher. The New England Power Association reported it produced 41,912,162 kilowatt hours of electrical energy for the week ended April 6 ,compared with 41,667,015 in the corresponding week a year ago, an increase of 0.54 per cent.

## Chain Store Tax Bill Protested By Adams at Hearing

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Charles F. Adams of Framingham, Mass., opposing the Patman chain store tax bill, told a House Ways and Means subcommittee yesterday that chain stores, instead of fostering monopoly, had stimulated competition and developed a system of mass distribution to keep pace with modern mass production.

Mr. Adams, treasurer and one of the founders of First National Stores, Inc., said the Patman bill would cripple or destroy "a widely established and popular form of distribution."

It would impose taxes on his organization, he said, amounting to almost $7,000,000 a year, or "more than two and one-half times our net profits." Mr. Adams said the argument of proponents of the bill that the growth of large chains threatened to create monopoly in retail distribution was unfair and inaccurate.

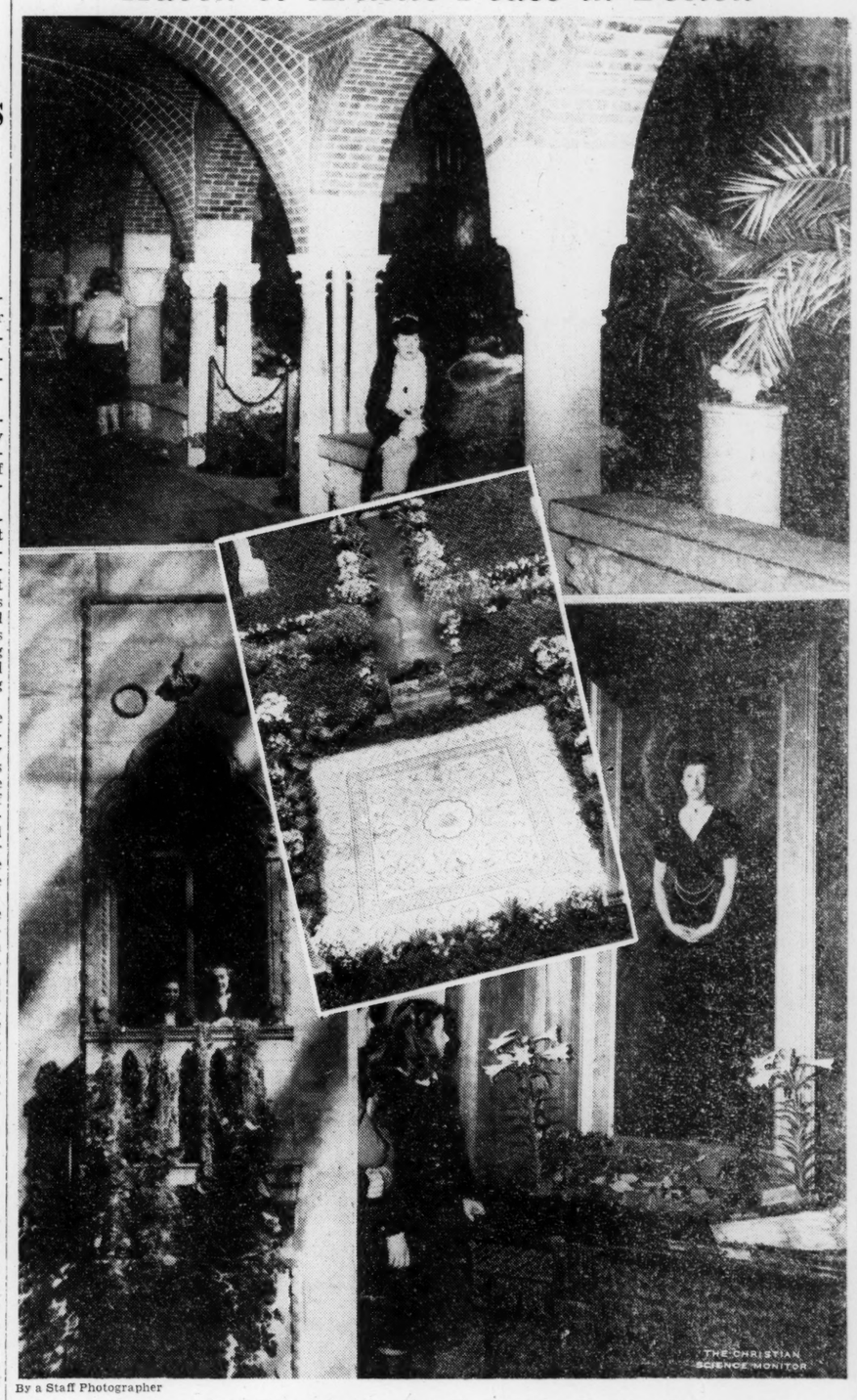
## Canavan Assumes New Post as Head Of Credit Bureau

John J. Canavan of Boston, newly appointed Manager of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, Inc., took over his duties today, it was announced by Roger Preston, President of the Bureau. The Bureau was organized in 1930 as a clearing house for credit information on individual customers of stores in Greater Boston.

Records of the Bureau have been built up so that there are now 2,750,000 names of buyers listed, recording 8,250,000 experiences affecting customers' credit.

Mr. Canavan, a graduate of Boston University College of Business Administration, and of Harvard Business School, was formerly security analyst for the Old Colony Trust Co., assistant to the Treasurer of R. H. Stearns Co., and, until recently, Credit Manager of Conrad & Co.

## *Haven of Artistic Peace in Boston*



By a Staff Photographer

**Four Interior Views at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**

**(1) Visitors enjoy the strains of music from the Tapestry Room as they sit in the column archways around the courtyard. (2) A profusion of flowers patterns a colorful design of their own about the soft toned mosaic in the court. (3) An April sun slants across the wall and balconies, finding warm reflection in the trailing nasturtiums, a flower of which Mrs. Gardner was especially fond. (4) School girls study the John Singer Sargent portrait of Mrs. Gardner in the Gothic room.**

## To Break Traditions Gently at Fenway Court

By Josephine B. Ripley

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Tomorrow—for the first time since the passing of the spirited Mrs. "Jack"—traditions will be broken at the quiet Isabella Stewart Gardner Musuem, Fenway Court.

Rembrandts will tremble on the wall. Marbles by Verrochio will rock on their pedestals. Botticellis will shake with excitement. The old Flemish tapestries have never seen the like of it.

A microphone will invade the tranquility of the "palace" of Mrs. "Jack" Gardner! There, among the glories of a gorgeous past, it will strike the sharp note of a modern machine age above the echoing strains of a day that has gone.

It will be there because Sunday, April 14, is the 100th anniversary of the democratic, warm-hearted woman who both endeared and infuriated people by her unconventionalities.

**First Public Observance**

For the first time, the Trustees of the Museum have permitted a public anniversary observance.

Private services have been held before. In fact, under the provisions of Mrs. Gardner's will there is a memorial service in the chapel each year, conducted by the Episcopal Society of St. John the Evangelist. But this is never open to the public.

Tomorrow, when the "mike" intrudes its streamlined presence amid that "gorgeous clutter" of the past—as some modern has irreverently described the museum—it will carry over the wave-length of Station WEEI, at 2 p. m., the strains of the Stradivarius Quartet direct from the well-known Tapestry Room of the Museum itself.

Today, also, there is a special concert. Tauno Hannikainen, the celebrated Finnish conductor, is presenting a 'cello recital, assisted by Miss Marjorie Church, pianist.

**Vivid Atmosphere Retained**

Musical entertainment is not unusual, of course, at the Museum. A program is given each day that the building is open, but these two special concerts—today and tomorrow—are decidedly and purposely out of the ordinary routine. Admission is by ticket only, and preparations are being made to handle a record attendance.

The "Venetian Palace," as it was once called, or "Mrs. Jack Gardner's Palace," as it was more familiarly known for many years, was brought here principally in packing cases from Europe. At any rate, many parts of it arrived in that way.

Energetic Mrs. Gardner personally supervised the assembly—not by remote control either She was there on the spot with the workmen, bringing her lunch and eating it amid the clutter of construction just like any of the workmen. That was the Mrs. "Jack" Gardner that rocked Boston society of the nineties to its very foundations.

But her personal supervision of all details was not in vain, for through it her dramatic personality became an integral part of the building itself. And the vividness of that individuality is still felt and seen in every room. Even the hanging nasturtiums, of which she was particularly fond, may be found today streaming in gold and green profusion from the balconies in the courtyard.

With the exception of one addition, the Museum is just as she left it. There is a headless statue of a female figure in the court, which was brought here about four years ago. Mrs. Gardner purchased it long ago in Italy, but was unable to get it to this country and so for many years it remained in the American Embassy in Rome, labeled as a "loan from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston."

**Arranged in Fine Taste**

The piece is estimated to be a piece of work of about the first century, A. D.

Unique among museums in that it was planned and designed by a woman, it is furnished and arranged in remarkably good taste considering the fact that it was executed during one of the worst periods of decoration that this country has gone through—those gay nineties of frills and furbelows.

Present Trustees of the Museum are: Francis Lee Higginson, President; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Vice-President; Jerome D. Greene, Treasurer; Mrs. George H. Monks, Secretary; Prof. Arthur Pope, Richard C. Paine, and George Peabody Gardner. Only two of these members, Mr. Higginson and Professor Pope, are of the original board appointed by Mrs. Gardner. Morris Carter is Director.

## Merrimac River Rages

LOWELL, Mass., April 13 (AP)—A six-inch rise in the Merrimac River since midight brought the stream to near freshet stage today. The rate of flow at Pawtucket Dam was 34,000 cubic feet a second. Freshet stage is 35,000 cubic feet. Locks and canals officials estimated the rise would continue.

The Connecticut River, already three and a half feet above the 16-foot minimum flood stage, began to surge steadily upward today following a day's rainfall and a belated snowstorm.

## Steady Work To Cut Jobless Insurance Tax

**Expedients by which employers can keep men on jobs are told by a state DUC official.**

Big changes in "hiring and firing" methods of industry in Massachusetts, designed to make jobs steadier and induced by opportunity to obtain a cut in the tax for unemployment insurance, were forecast today by Arthur H. Doyle, chief accountant of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Employers covered by the tax number 32,000. Every employer with four or more workers is included.

Mr. Doyle pointed out expedients that employers can resort to so as to keep not simply the same number of people at work, but—and this is the key to the possible tax reductions—to maintain the same individuals in their jobs.

He recommended immediate utilization of feasible plans, because this year's employment record of a company will help to set the tax reductions scheduled to begin in 1942.

**New Tax Levels**

Six new tax levels, adjusted to the merit rating for stable employment that can be shown, are set by the new unemployment compensation law which went into effect April 1.

Instead of the present flat tax of 2.7 per cent on the pay roll, employers showing the steadiest employment will pay .5 per cent. The next group will be taxed 1 per cent, and the remaining degrees will be 1.5 per cent, 2.0 per cent, 2.5 per cent, and 2.7 per cent.

In addition, most employers will continue to pay the overall federal .3 per cent tax. Today's total tax is therefore 3 per cent, and the total minimum rate of 1942 will be .8 per cent for those employers subject to both federal and State unemployment levies.

Method of computing what each employer's new tax will be is complicated, being based on his own record plus the general experience of the State.

**Ways Outlined**

An outline of possible ways in which employers may stabilize jobs was given by Mr. Doyle to the Boston chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants meeting at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He found the greatest opportunity in the plant operating at capacity the year round but with a heavy turnover. His proposal was more intelligent and scientific selection of employees when originally hired, improvement of personnel relations, employee education, industrial training, and transferring of employees between departments to prevent layoff.

For the plant which has peaks and valleys in demand which result in peaks and valleys of production, he saw stabilization as possible only if attention was given to regularization of production and demand. He suggested price concessions in the off-season as perhaps stimulating consumer or dealer demand.

Another device Mr. Doyle named was scheduling production in advance by an estimated sales budget for the year and the production of goods for stock in the off season in anticipation of future demand. He noted such a method was practicable only where style changes were not frequent or substantial.

Introduction of sidelines and fillers to which a company's plant, workers and capital structure were adaptable, such as the partnership of the coal and ice businesses, formed a further plan. He also mentioned the use of a flexible working day instead of the layoff.

## Harvard Unit Plans Big Peace Rally

A group of Harvard students today circulated a petition among undergraduates asking for a monster "Keep America Out of War" peace rally in Harvard Yard next Thursday at 11 a. m. Heading the group were Langdon P. Gilkey, ex-President of Phillips Brooks House, Alan Gottlieb, President of the Harvard Student Union; Enno Hobbing, ex-President of the Harvard Guardian, and Eric Johnson, President of the Harvard Pacifist Association.

The petition read as follows:

"Feeling that we have a responsibility to the people of America and to ourselves to help in every way to keep the country out of the European war we the undersigned students of Harvard University ask a peace demonstration of the Harvard Campus.

"We oppose: All aid to belligerents, armament at expense of social welfare, militarization of youth, and any suppression of democratic civil liberties."

## Early WPA Successor To Sullivan Unlikely

No successor to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, who resigned as Manager of the WPA in the Boston District, will be appointed immediately, according to Denis W. Delaney, state WPA Administrator.

Delaney.

Colonel Sullivan, who is Transit Commissioner for Boston, directed the Kenmore Square subway extension and the Sumner Tunnel construction. In the same capacity he will continue to direct the Huntington Avenue subway work.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 12

### Theaters

**Colonial—**
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, with Lynn Fontanne Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day).

**Shubert—**
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day).

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
Preston Foster and Ellen Drew in "Geronimo." 4:13, 7:55. Also "Shop Around the Corner," with Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart. 2:30, 6:15, 9:40.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Strikes." 2:10, 5:15, 8:10.

**Exeter—**
"The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 7:45. Also "Swiss Family Robinson," with Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 5:45, 9:30. Tomorrow: "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell and Ralph Bellamy. Also "Missing Evidence," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey.

**Fine Arts—**
"Ultimatum," starring Eric von Stroheim. 1, 4, 7, 9:40. Also "Moonlight Sonata, starring Paderewski. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

**Keith Memorial—**
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 6:25, 8:30.

**Metropolitan—**
Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn and Humphrey Bogart in "It All Came True." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent and Isa Miranda. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

**Modern—**
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

**Orpheum—**
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also "... And One was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

**Paramount—**
"The Blue Bird," with Shirley Temple. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"They Came by Night," with Will Fyffe. 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:15. Also "Murder on the Yukon." 12:15, 4, 7:50. Stage: Benny Ross, Johnny Burke, Maxine Stone, Four Franks, Eddie, Jack & Betty, and the Vanderbilt Boys. 1:15, 5:05, 8:55.

**South Station Theater—**
"Alaska, Land of Opportunity," "Morocco, Land of Mystery," "Maintain the Right," "Northward Ho," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Scollay—**
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

**State—**
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "... And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

**Trans-Lux—**
"The Bride of Frankenstein," featuring Boris Karloff. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

**Tremont—**
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "A Child Is Born," with G. Fitzgerald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Ninotchka," with Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Man in Iron Mask," with Joan Bennett.

**Telepix—**
"Miracles at Lourdes," "Copenhagen, Denmark," a travelogue; "Tannhauser"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

**University—**
Edward G. Robinson in "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

**Uptown—**
"Sidewalks of London" with Charles Laughton 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15.

### Music

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

### Tomorrow

**Hotel Vendome**
Final concert of the season by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

**Jordan Hall—**
Concert by Triante Kefalas, tenor, and Alan Hovaness, pianist and composer. 8:30.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—**
Concert by The Stradivarius Quartet. Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Bernard Robbins, second violin; Marcel Dick, viola, and Iwan d'Archambeau, cello. 2. (Admission by ticket only.)

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

# 'Tech' Group of 'Half Models' Marks Noted Shipbuilding Era

Many people, even those whose acquaintanceship with ship models goes beyond the decorative Santa Marias and Mayflowers in department stores, have never heard of "half models."

Questioningly, they raise an eyebrow when the term is mentioned; yet to the naval architect in the not so distant past, "half models" were more important than his plans or specifications, for the ship's lines were taken from the whittled form, not the model made from drafts. And to the informed layman, such handsome examples of the designers' art as are displayed in the George Owen Collection at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, provide a constant source of discussion as well as of pleasure.

Occupying a portion of two walls in a corner of the Institute's Nautical Museum, the collection affords a three-dimensional survey of the evolution of hull design during the last century, in both commercial vessels and yachts. In his introduction to a catalog of the models, Professor Owen states that "with but few exceptions these half models represent boats actually built and of outstanding achievement in their respective classes." The majority were made by him from his own designs, but some are the work of others.

A half model, no less than a full model, shows completely the form of the hull, but is sliced in half longitudinally with the flat side affixed to the wall. It is made solid in bread-and-butter fashion of possibly five or six layers glued together. Sheer, tumblehome, deadrise, entrance, and run (familiar terms to the boatwise) are all evident to a practiced eye; and the humps and bumps of lines that are not "fair," yet have escaped detection in the plans, come to light in the model and are then faired out. The water line usually consists of a thin slice of contrasting wood inserted at the proper height in these nautical "club sandwiches." For steel vessels, each individual metal plate is drawn on the model and numbered.

Professor Owen, who is in charge of yacht architecture and ship design and drawing courses at M. I. T., was graduated there in 1894, at which time he went into business for himself. In 1915 he was called back to the Institute, and Dr. Maclaurin, then President, expressed the hope that Professor Owen would remain at least three years before returning to his private practice. He stayed the minimum, and still is going strong.

The oldest boat represented in the collection is the General Scott, a type of small topsail schooner or brig common to New England at the time of her building in 1838.

For those to whom the words "clipper ship" raise a romantic yearning for days gone by, there is a model of the Lightning, whose beautiful and speedy lines were the despair of many a shipbuilder of her time. Designed and built in 1854 by Donald McKay at East Boston for James Baines of England, she logged on her maiden voyage an average of 18.3 knots over a 24-hour period, a record she held until 1888 when beaten by the single screw steamship, Umbria.

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## *Popcorn in a Jiffy*

General Electric

### Or a "Broiled" Egg, by Lamp's Rays

**General Electric Company has just come out with 1,000-watt drying lamps, providing greater radiation than ever before through utilization of infrared rays.**

# Infrared Rays Do Quick Work In New Lamps

*By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Powerful drying lamps up to 1,000 watts, designed to give out a wealth of effective infrared (heat) rays, have just been announced by General Electric engineers.

The chief use of these lamps is for industrial operations. The radiation is of such nature as to dry photo prints, industrial finishes and paints, food stuffs, paper products and the like, faster and at less cost than can conventional drying equipment. In the paint and enamel shops of articles made on production lines, drying operations can be speeded up tremendously by the use of infrared lamps.

To demonstrate their power and efficiency in a popular fashion, popcorn was placed on a wire grill directly above one of the lamps and in no time at all fluffy white kernels resulted. A tungsten filament, the basic element in the GE drying lamp, operates at a higher temperature than do the heating elements of other types of equipment commonly used for drying purposes. Infrared radiation consists largely of those heat waves known to penetrate objects most deeply before being absorbed.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Monday, April 15**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

### *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today": transcribed.

**For Sunday, April 14**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Pan American Program: Salute to the Americas; Latin-American music; talk.
2:30 p. m.—Piano Recital.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
3:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
3:30 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Concert.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"Evensong."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature: The Vigor of Macbeth." Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Music for Strings.
6:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage: from Holland": Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Harvard.

### Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 15. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Merry week-end." DXB, 9.61 meg., 3.12 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Cabaret with Charlie, Fritz and Fred. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dance Music with the Station's Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log"; talk by Howard Marshall. BSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

**For Sunday, April 14**

Paris—12 noon—News in English. 11.84 meg., 35.33 m.

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"Voice Beautiful." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian Overture. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama: introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

# *Re-Survey of Boston Harbor And N. E. Coast Soon to Start*

J. P. Morgan's old yacht Corsair—now the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey boat Oceanographer—tied up at the Charlestown Navy Yard today from Charleston, S. C., and Norfolk, Va., after lying at anchor in the lower harbor all night.

The vessel will base at Boston for the summer, while engaged in a new survey of the coast from Nantucket Shoals to the Gulf of Maine, including Massachusetts Bay, all of which will be tied in with the survey of Georges Banks, made a few years ago, in the making of new charts of the New England coastal waters. Assisting the Oceanographer will be the Lydonia, due here April 27.

Lieut. Commander Fred L. Peacock commands the Oceanographer, which carries a crew of 10 officers and 60 men. Some of the men aboard the Oceanographer will be landed here, it is expected, to start the wire-drag survey of Boston Harbor and vicinity, to determine if there are any unchartered rocks or other obstructions that might endanger shipping. It is the first survey of the kind in Boston Harbor since 1915.

The main ship channel is free of obstruction, but the area outside of that "path" where vessels might venture during thick weather, should be re-surveyed, according to port interests, in view of the total loss of the British freighter City of Salisbury on an uncharted rock near Graves Light, outside the harbor, two years ago.

Lieut. H. E. Finnegan is expected to arrive in Boston Monday from Washington, to confer with Lieut. Ronald R. Moore, in charge of the Boston office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the Custom House, relative to the Boston Harbor survey. It will probably be made with two 65-foot launches, dragging a weighted wire between them, and making daily trips to the various parts of the harbor and adjacent waters. An appropriation of $11,000 is available for the work, and about $25,000 more is expected to be available under the budget for the next fiscal year, starting July 1.

# Pawtucket Plans Hammond Stadium

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 13—Construction of a stadium at the Hammond Pond recreational center, which was abandoned by the WPA last April as impractical, is to be undertaken by the City of Pawtucket, it became known yesterday when the Hammond's Pond Commission advertised for bids on the projects. Bids for the work, which will be done by private contract, will be received and publicly opened on April 22.

The new stadium would be a short distance from the site selected for the erection of the string of low-cost houses, which will be building under the terms of the grant to the City by the Federal Housing Authority.

# Basic Workers' Pay Grows In Granite State

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H.—"It is impossible to state accurately the extent of pay roll increases in 1939, because fourth quarter figures are lacking, but it is apparent that the basic industries that produce capital goods progressed during last year," declares the New Hampshire State Employment Service in its annual report.

"Non-metalic, mining, and quarrying, construction, basic lumber industries, finished lumber, machinery, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries all indicate increases in pay rolls.

"Other industries that show more than an average amount of improvement include trucking, communication and utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, amusement and recreation."

The report declares that pay roll earnings for 1939, including estimated figures for railway employees, amounted to from $114,500,000 to $115,000,000, as compared with $105,158,000 for 1938, $114,000,000 for 1937, and $99,000,000 for 1936.

### *Christian Science Program*

**For Monday, April 15**

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Blue Streak | Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "La Traviata" with Helen Jepson, Richard Crooks, Lawrence Tibbett | Spelling Bee from Faneuil Hall: Suburban Schools Grand Finals | Boston Bees-Red Sox baseball game | "Starlit Hawaiians" |
| 3:15 Rhythm Ensemble | | | | Organ Concert |
| 3:30 News; Serenade | | | Boston Bees-Red Sox baseball game | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 Relay from London | | | | "Melody Mart" |
| 4:00 "Bull Session": college debate | Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "La Traviata" | Spelling Bee from Faneuil Hall: Suburban Schools Grand Finals | Boston Bees-Red Sox baseball game | Eugene Simas, songs |
| 4:15 Peace talk | | | | "Consolairs" |
| 4:30 "Buffalo Presents" | "Radio Magic": sketch | | Boston Bees-Red Sox baseball game | Musicale |
| 4:45 | | | | Melody Mirror |
| 5:00 "The Human Adventure": drama | Round Table talk | "Music Styled for You" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | Round Table talk | "Music Styled for You" | Junior Broadcasting Club | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "Americans at Work": drama | Teddy Powell's Orch. | Don Bestor's Orchestra | | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Teddy Powell's Orch. | Don Bestor's Orchestra | Sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 News; comment | News; "Dinner Dance" | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Talk; music; weather | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports Rendezvous | "Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | | Better Business Drama | "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Crackpot College" | "Message of Israel" | "Art for Your Sake": Dr. Bernard Myers | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 7:15 "Crackpot College" | "Message of Israel" | | "Swing Session" | News Service |
| 7:30 "Sky Blazers": dramatization | Salute to "Helzapoppin": talks; music | Glen Gray's Orchestra | "Twentieth Century Serenade" | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 | | "Confidentially Yours" | | "Jungle Jim" |
| 8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatization | Rep. Plumley, Vermont | "Landmarks of Radio Drama" | New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs | "Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music" |
| 8:15 | John Gunther, news | | | |
| 8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news | Radio Guild Drama | Coolidge Chamber Music Festival | "Curtain Calls" | The Rhythmettes |
| 8:45 | Radio Guild Drama | | Hawaiian music | "Goldcoast Riders" |
| 9:00 Your Hit Parade: Mark Warnow's Orchestra; soloists | National Barn Dance | "Youth vs. Age": quiz program | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | Henry Burr; Hoosier Hot Shots; Glen Wilty's Orchestra | | The Playboys | |
| 9:30 "Saturday Night Serenade" | | "Death Valley Days": dramatization | Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings" | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 "Public Affairs" | NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Jarmila Novotna, soprano; Hertha Glatz, contralto; women's chorus | Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist | Johnny McGee's Orch. | News Service |
| 10:15 | | | News Service | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 Sports; news | | Freddy Martin's Orch. | "Music by Moonlight" | Don Meredith's Orch. |
| 10:45 Music; weather | | Freddy Martin's Orch. | "Music by Moonlight" | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 11:00 News; C. Lucas' Or. | | News Service | Barn Dance | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 Byrd Exp. Program | | Weather Service | Old Dominion | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 11:30 Al Donahue's Orch. | News; talk; weather | Eddie Le Baron's Orch. | Glen Gray's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Al Donahue's Orch. | Sleepy Hall's Orchestra. | Eddie Le Baron's Orch. | Glen Gray's Orchestra | News Service |

### *Sunday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 "Sunday Morning Prelude" | War news; "Songs for Sunday"; recordings | European News; Organ and xylophone recital | Dudley Carrollers | |
| 8:15 | | | Dudley Carrollers | |
| 8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song | "Concert Hall of the Air"; weather report | Weather Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 8:45 Circle' | | News Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 9:00 News of Europe | "Coast-to-Coast on a Bus": children's prgrm | Four Showmen Quartet | "Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:15 Bob Edge, sports | | "Tom Terris" | | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:30 Wings Over Jordan | "Coast-to-Coast on a Bus": children's prgrm | "Sunday Drivers": soloists; orchestra | "Religion for Every Day": roundtable | Concert Orchestra |
| 9:45 Wings Over Jordan | | | | Concert Orchestra |
| 10:00 Church of the Air | NBC String Quartet | Uncle Bob: children's program | "Melody Market" | "Operatic Airs" |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | NBC String Quartet | | "Melody Market" | Religious Service |
| 10:30 "March of Games" | "Southernaires"; Negro male quartet | Robert Stewart, tenor | Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service | Religious Service |
| 10:45 "March of Games" | | Ross Trio: vocal | | Religious Service |
| 11:00 Trinity Church | News; "Invitation to Music"; recordings | St. Paul's Service | Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service | Religious Service |
| 11:15 Service | | St. Paul's Service | | "Music in the Modern Manner" |
| 11:30 Trinity Church | Happy Jim Parsons | St. Paul's Service | Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service | |
| 11:45 Service | Four Belles; vocal | St. Paul's Service | | The Italian Hour |
| 12:00 News; Music | Music Hall: Premiere of Maurice Baron and Gordon Anderson's "Francois Villon" | News Service | Student Radio Club | The Italian Hour |
| 12:15 Piano soloist | | 'Washington Snapshots' | Student Radio Club | The Italian Hour |
| 12:30 Salt Lake City | | "On Your Job" | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 12:45 Tabernacle Choir | | "On Your Job" | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 1:00 Piano soloist | "Pilgrimage of Poetry" | Religious program | News Service | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:15 Beacon St. Window | The Vass Family | Religious program | Don Arres, tenor; orch. | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:30 "Democracy in Action": drama | News Service | "From Hollywood Today": vocalists; orch. | Lutheran Hour | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:45 | "Be Kind to Aniamls" | | Lutheran Hour | Portuguese Hour |
| 2:00 Stradivarius String Quartet | Great Plays: John Galsworthy's "Strife" | Drama and music | Symphonietta | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 2:15 | | Drama and music | Symphonietta | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 2:30 'News and Rhythm' | Great Plays: John Galsworthy's "Strife" | University of Chicago Round Table | "Mystery History"; quiz | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 2:45 'News and Rhythm' | | | program | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 3:00 New York Philharmonic - Symphony Or.; John Barbirolli, conductor; | "Tolerance Broadcast", Sid Reinherz, pianist | "I Want a Divorce": dramatic sketch | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 | | | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 | "Tapestry Musicale" | News from Europe | Ruth Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 | "Tapestry Musicale" | H. V. Kaltenborn | "Haven of Rest" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 4:00 Deems Taylor, commentator | "National Vespers" | Humanitarian Services Award to Secy. Ickes | Network speaker | "Strings and Things": orchestra |
| 4:15 | "National Vespers" | | Network speaker | |
| 4:30 "Pursuit of Happiness"; variety | News; Coolidge Chamber Music Festival | 'The World Is Yours': dramatization | Network speaker | Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas |
| 4:45 | | | Network speaker | |
| 5:00 Your Band & Mine | Moylan Sisters, songs | Paul Barron's Orchestra | Religious Hour | Young People's Church |
| 5:15 Your Band & Mine | "Garden Gossip" | "Chats About Dogs" | Religious Hour | Hour of the Air |
| 5:30 Your Band & Mine | NBC String Symphony; Frank Black, conductor | "Crossroads": drama | Religious Hour | Irish Minstrels |
| 5:45 Movie talk | | "Crossroads": drama | Religious Hour | "Silent People": drama |
| 6:00 Silver Theater: dramatization | Religious program | "Spreading New England's Fame" | "Musical Steelmakers": variety program | News Service |
| 6:15 | Religious program | | | Neapolitan Serenaders |
| 6:30 "Melody Ranch" with Gene Autry | "Beat the Band": quiz program | News Service | "Show of the Week": Jack Teagarden's Orch. | Religious program |
| 6:45 | | Baseball News | | Religious program |
| 7:00 News of the World. | News from Europe: John Gunther | Jack Benny Program: comedy; orchestra | News Service | "Sweet Music" |
| 7:15 News of the World. | | | "Supper Dance" | "The Friendly Singer" |
| 7:30 Screen Guild Theater: variety | "Magnolia Blossoms": Pisk Jubilee Choir | Bandwagon: Johnny Green's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orch. European News | Myles O'Malley's Orch.; Billy Payne, tenor |
| 7:45 | | | | |
| 8:00 Concert in Rhythm | Musical Comedy Revue: soloists; orchestra | Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch. | American Forum: Sen. Murray; Rep. Barden on "Amendments to the Wage-Hour Law" | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 8:15 Concert in Rhythm | | | | |
| 8:30 'So You Think You | "Swing for Sunday": recordings | "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch | | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 8:45 Know Music'; news | | | | |
| 9:00 Sunday Evening Hour; Symphony Orch.; Marian Anderson, contralto | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Piano duet |
| 9:15 | "The Parker Family" | | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Cottage Hawaiians" |
| 9:30 | Irene Rich, sketch | "American Album of Familiar Music" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Variety Musicale |
| 9:45 | "Sports Newsreel" | | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Variety Musicale |
| 10:00 People's Platform: informal discussion | News Service | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest | "Good Will Hour" | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 10:15 | "Voice of Hawaii" | | "Good Will Hour" | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 10:30 Sports; news | "Front Line Headlines" | NBC String Quartet | "Good Will Hour" | News Service |
| 10:45 Organ; weather | "Music Graphs" | NBC String Quartet | "Good Will Hour" | 'Let's Dance' |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; talk; weather | News Service | Griff Williams' Orch. | New England Fellowship Program |
| 11:15 M. Ayres' Orch. | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | "Jazz Rhapsody" with Sophisticated Ladies | |
| 11:30 Louis Armstrong's | "Music You Want" | Francis Craig's Sunday Night Serenade | Glen Gray's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Orchestra | "Music You Want" | | | News Service |

### *Monday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 Short, Short Story. | Mildred Carlson | "David Harum"; sketch | Ruth Moss, Interviews | Network speaker |
| 11:15 "Life Begins" | Dramatic sketch | "Road of Life"; sketch | "Singing Strings" | 'Homespun Harmonies". |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; play. | Jack Berch Song Club | "Against the Storm" | News Service | "Lost and Found" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; comment | "The Guiding Light" | "Question Quiz" | News Service |
| 12:00 President Roosevelt | Address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt | Address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | | "Singin' Sam"; songs | Agricultural talk | Studio speakers |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | News; Music | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian string music | 'Musicalogues' |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Music; National Farm and Home Hour | | Italian string music | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | Boston Advertising Club Luncheon; Pan American Day Program | "Musical Roundup" | "Curtain of Elm Street" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | | Marjorie Mills Hour | Bill Lewis, songs; orch. | Consolairs |
| 1:45 'Road of Life' | | Marjorie Mills Hour | Sports Matinee | Speech School |
| 2:00 Be Kind to Animals | 'Dress Rehearsal" | 'Hymns of All Churches' | News Service | "Hit Parade of Tomorrow" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | 'Dress Rehearsal" | "Grimm's Daughter" | Hawaiian Music | |
| 2:30 "Your Family" | U. S. Navy Band | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | "Road to Romance" | Jean Evans, songs |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | U. S. Navy Band | "Light of the World" | "Musical Album" | News Service |
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin" | Interviews | "Western Serenade" |
| 3:15 "Cafe Boheme" | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Radio Garden Club | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | 'Pepper Young's Family' | 'Travel America' | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 WEEI Food Fair. | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | "Hits and Encores" | Organ Concert |
| 4:00 WEEI Food Fair. | Club Matinee; variety | "Backstage Wife" | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Community Bulletin | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama | McFarland Twins | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Matinee Promenade | Sport comment | "Lorenzo Jones"; sk. | Network speaker | Consolairs |
| 4:45 What's the Answer? | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | 'Rhythm in Rhyme Time' | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Superman"; sketch | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Ireene Wicker; sketch | "Midstream"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 'In Hollywood' | 'On With the Dance" | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | 'Young America Speaks' | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Talk; weather; music | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Review |
| 6:30 'Sports Rendezvous' | Dinner Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | You and Your Neighbor | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, songs. | "Youth in the Toils" | Richard Himber's Orch. | News commentator | News Service |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger" | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 serial drama | | "Stage Door Memories" | dramatic sketch | 'Traveling Gordons'; sk. |
| 8:00 "Tune-up Time"; vocalists; orch. | "Little Ol' Hollywood"; interviews | Rep. Ludlow (D), Ind. | "Play Broadcast"; quiz | "Harper's Varieties" |
| 8:15 | | Concert Music | program | Camera Club of the Air. |
| 8:30 Tom Howard; Geo. | "True or False" | Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch. | Glee Club; speakers | Studio program |
| 8:45 Sheldon; War news | "True or False" | | Glee Club; speakers | Piano duet |
| 9:00 Theater: Gloria Jean, Robert Cummings, Nan Grey in 'The Underpup' | "The Green Hornet"; mystery drama | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz program | Am. Legion Oratorical Contest Championships | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | Address by Thomas E. Dewey | Alec Templeton Time: piano; chorus; orch. | "Play Ball"; interviews | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:30 | | | "Play Ball"; interviews | |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. | Rochester Civic Orch. | "Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch. | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. | Rochester Civic Orch. | | News Service | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 Sports; news | Front Line Headlines | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Fifth Row Center"; dramatization | Ber. Pollack's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Music; weather | 'Tropical Moods" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; weather | News Service | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 "Masterworks on | 'The Music You Want' | Weather Service | 'Anti-Alien Legislation" | 'Embassy Theater"; dramatization |
| 11:30 the Air" | 'The Music You Want' | Eddie Le Baron's Orch. | Orrin Tucker's Orch. | |
| 11:45 L. Noble's Orch. | 'The Music You Want' | Eddie Le Baron's Orch. | Orrin Tucker's Orch. | News Service |

# *Sibelius' Fourth Heard*

**The Arts in Boston**

Four works, widely divergent in style and of small dimensions, but each a masterpiece of its kind, constitute this week's program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the twenty-first of the season. They are Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," the Fourth Symphony of Sibelius, Schubert's "Unfinished," and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel."

The last two are familiar to everybody. The first two are less frequently heard. The Berlioz overture was last played at these concerts in 1927. But that was its eighteenth performance by this orchestra. So its unfamiliarity is recently acquired. The reason for its lapse from favor is not hard to find. It is spectacular music, music of the theater, highly-colored music of violent contrasts, rather out of step with recent developments in musical taste. Yet nobody can deny that as theatrical music it attains its effects in masterly fashion, or that as music representing parts of the career of Benvenuto Cellini it could hardly be less theatrical and remain characteristic.

Sibelius' Fourth is another matter altogether. Here is music intense, restrained, compressed, almost bursting with emotion it never quite yields to. Its construction is brilliant, its material full of vitality, its handling subtle. It is a score with virtually no popular appeal, except perhaps such as adheres to it topically, at this moment of history. At its last two performances in Symphony Hall, it was received rather coolly. The reception yesterday was not much warmer; but a faithful minority did manage to keep the applause going until the conductor had returned twice to the platform. Eventually, no doubt, the enthusiasm of this minority will become general among music lovers.

L. A. S.

### *Paderewski Film Again*

"Moonlight Sonata," the film starring Paderewski, has been added to the current program at the Fine Arts. "Ultimatum," French film, in which Eric von Stroheim and Dita Parlo head the cast, continues on the bill. In the film which is being revived, the pianist is to be heard playing Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, his own Minuet in G, Chopin's Polonaise in A flat major, and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

# Morgan Memorial Honors Its Women

The Women's Auxiliary of Morgan Memorial celebrated 35 years of active service with ceremonies at the Church of All Nations yesterday that began with a tour of the Goodwill Industries and took in a full program followed by refreshments.

Mrs. C. J. Cook of Jamaica Plain, Mass., President, who has held that office for the past 10 years, was presented with a life membership by Mrs. W. A. Chapin of Natick, Mass.

The Women's Auxiliary comprises women of the churches and clubs of Greater Boston, and now numbers between 550 and 600. It supports the Day Nursery and Kindergarten, at Morgan Memorial, that are maintained for children of mothers who have to go out to work. P. J. Trevethan, Supervisor of the Industries, was the speaker.

# Record R. I. List Of Auto Actions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A suspension and revocation list of record-breaking proportions, considered the longest ever to be issued here, has been made public by George R. Beane, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The list, which was twice the size of those usually handed out to reporters, contained 145 names. Mr. Beane explained that it was the result of checkups of operators and owners of motor vehicles by police departments throughout the State in an effort to decrease the accident toll.

"The action has been taken by the Registry," Mr. Beane explained, "because of too much speed and faulty equipment.

"The checkup by police resulted from the State's poor showing during the first three months of the year in motor vehicle fatalities and particularly from the poor record in March."


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BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

APRIL 14 — 20

RADIO BROADCASTS

By Officers and Staff Members of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.

SUN., APRIL 14: Station WBZ—1:45-2:00 p. m.—Dr. Rowley and Thornton Burgess
SUN., APRIL 14: Station WEAN—(Providence, R. I.)—7:15-7:30 p. m.—Mrs. Edith Washburn Clarke
MON., APRIL 15: Station WAAB—11:00-11:15 a. m.
MON., APRIL 15: Station WEEI—2:00-2:15 p. m.
MON., APRIL 15: Station WCOP—3:45-4:00 p. m.
MON., APRIL 15: Station WHDH—4:00-4:15 p. m.—Guy Richardson
TUES., APRIL 16: Station WORL—1:10-1:15 p. m.—Albert Pollard
TUES., APRIL 16: Station WMEX—2:30-2:45 p. m.
WED., APRIL 17: Station WORC (Worcester)—4:30-4:45 p. m.
FRI., APRIL 19: Station WORL—1:10-1:15 p. m.
FRI., APRIL 19: Station WHDH—5:00-5:15 p. m.—Y M C A Players
MON. through FRI., APRIL 15—19: Station WESX—twice daily—2:45-3:00 p. m. and 4:40-4:45 p. m.

*Please clip for reference during coming week.*
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# Boston's Trial Skipper Busy As New Vessels Take to Water

**Log of the Port of Boston**

With Uncle Sam launching a new merchantman a week in the intensive campaign to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, Boston's famous trial skipper, is kept busy these days. Hardly is one trial trip over than the genial seafarer starts off on another. And around Boston, at least, no trial is considered complete without Joe Kemp on the bridge. He has guided nearly 800 new ships, representing millions of dollars' worth of floating property, from the builders' yards to the open sea and put them "through their paces."

Monday he will take the new Express out of Fore River, one of the four modern freighters built for the American Export Lines at a cost of more than $2,500,000 each. It is the trial trip, with all the severe tests to which a new craft is subjected, awaiting the order of Captain Kemp. Backing, filling, full speed ahead and astern, turning sharply, and all the other trials that can be put on machinery, will be given the new vessel.

### Foreign Trade Week

National Foreign Trade Week, stressing the importance to the nation at large of its foreign trade, will be observed here, May 19 to 25. The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce plans full co-operation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in observing the week.

Total foreign trade passing through the customs districts of New England for the calendar year 1939, was $271,279,067—a fair indication of the important part foreign trade plays in our economic life—according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Use of stickers on outgoing mail; display of posters, and samples of both export and import products in window "showrooms," and assisting in planning group luncheons and dinner meetings for that week, are urged on businessmen by Mr. Smith.

### Ships in Demand

Ships are good property just now, with tonnage in big demand, and no vessel needs to be idle for lack of opportunity for active service. The City of Flint, which figured in headline news, because of its capture by the Germans and long wait before being released, and which has been idle since returning to the United States, is likely to be moving again soon. The United States Maritime Commission announces two bids for chartering five ships, one of which is the City of Flint, for operation on a route between ports on the Pacific coast of the United States, and ports in the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay. Highest bidder was Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., which offered $9,297.40 a month for the City of Flint, or $1.16 for each deadweight ton of the vessel, the same rate they offered for each of the other four craft.

# Prim Secretaries of Past Gone From Today's Schools

The school secretary of today has changed a good bit from the girl of yesterday, declared Miss Helen A. Davison of Malden, Mass., Program Chairman for the annual meeting of New England School Secretaries, held today at Hotel Continental in Cambridge, in an interview.

"She is not the stiff-collared, starch-waisted girl she used to be," Miss Davison said.

"In the old days," Miss Davison told the reporter, "a secretary wore all these appurtenances plus a little starched white apron. She thought she was a very good secretary if she could take dictation, do her transcriptions all right, and not misspell too many words. Her boss did, too.

"But now that's all changed. The modern secretary dresses more like any woman executive, in quiet good taste. She is not conspicuous either in her attire or her manner. She must have a wealth of statistical and factual information at her finger tips, and often takes courses for that purpose.

"Today's school secretary is posted on world affairs,—she must know what's going on. She must, and usually does, have wide and varied outside interests. You will find secretaries taking courses in arts and crafts, partaking in dramatics,—enjoying all the normal recreations of the average young business or professional woman today."

As for the secretary to the school principal or superintendent, Miss Davison declared, "Often the school is judged from the parents' contact with the school secretary. The superintendent's secretary, too, must keep happy relations with the faculty. She must be able to make decisions, which calls for initiative. And she must be able to carry on in the absence of her boss."

Guest speaker at the luncheon today was Miss Louise Henderson, of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of School Secretaries, whose topic was "Visualizing Your Salesmanship." Miss Pauline E. Meads of Wakefield (Mass.) High School, President of the Massachusetts Association, presided. A buffet supper is to be given in honor of Miss Henderson at the Continental tonight.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Association of School Secretaries, and attracted groups from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island.

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# Good Roads Bring In Good Business

Good roads in nearly every part of the country, made possible by nearly $14,000,000,000 in gasoline taxes and registration fees paid by motorists, have stimulated an annual trek of tourists that generates a golden flow of billions of dollars worth of business, J. Ernest Kerr, Secretary of the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee said yesterday.

"In 1939 tourist expenditures are estimated to have totaled $5,400,000,000," Mr. Kerr stated, "and current estimates for 1940 place expected expenditures for the year at close to the $6,000,000,000 mark. Most of that trade, which is an important source of business revenue in many States, is developed by motorists. Two out of every three families in the United States own an automobile."

# Radcliffe Students Vote Against War

Radcliffe College undergraduates voted in favor of staying out of war, according to results of a peace poll announced yesterday at an all-college meeting sponsored by the Radcliffe Chapter of the American Students Union.

It was reported that 41 per cent of the undergraduate body voted in the poll. To the three questions included in the poll, 97 per cent voting said "no" to "Do you think the United States should enter the war as a belligerent at the present time?"; 46 per cent voted "no" to "Do you think we should enter the war if the Allies are losing?"; and 63 per cent voted "no" to "Do you think the United States should send supplies even at the risk of involvement in the war?"

After the poll's results were announced, Bert Witt, National Secretary of the American Students Union, spoke on the significance of the poll figure, and emphasized the necessity of American students to organize in order to maintain peace.

# Help of B. & M. Bondholders Asked

The grave danger that a comparatively few bondholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad are blocking the road's plan of exchange and thus inviting the costly procedure of bankruptcy has been sounded by E. S. French, President of the railroad. To date, holders of $83,000,000 of the $103,500,000 in bonds outstanding have assented to the plan of exchange, he said.

Mr. French stated that "I am compelled to conclude that these bondholders who are withholding their assent are doing so on the hope that everyone else will cooperate while he himself may profit through the co-operative spirit of the great majority." He declared that these bondholders are not acting in their own interests nor in the interests of the community.

## Parking Meters Lag in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13 (AP)—Parking meters, outlawed here by the Supreme Court a year ago, will not return until the people have had their say on them.

# *Learning to Live and to Earn a Living*

By a Staff Photographer

**At the Garland School**

**Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, President of the School (right) and Miss Marilyn G. Norton of Fairfield, Conn., (left), a student. Miss Norton, holding a flowered housecoat she made in class, displays it for Mrs. Jones to inspect.**

# Holyoke Joins Pan American Observances

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union was observed this week in to see the exhibit.

Nearly 3,000 persons visited Soldiers Memorial Building each day to see the exhibit which included a display of Holyoke products sold in Central and South American countries.

In addition to the crowds which have inspected the exhibits, interested audiences throughout the week have attended nightly forums, and heard such speakers as John A. Zellers, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the Remington Rand Company, and for 20 years in charge of their export trade; George F. Bauer, organizer of the World Trade League and export authority for the automobile industry; J. E. Sitterley, Chairman of the Board of the Importers Guide Publishing Corporation; A. Douglas Cook, New England Manager of the American Republics Lines; Dr. Ethel M. Dietrich, Professor of Economics at Mount Holyoke College; Dr. Enrique de Lozada of Williams College; Kenneth Campbell, director of the Foreign Department of the National Association of Credit Men; Dr. Charles W. Morgan of Amherst, an authority on Mexican and Brazilian art; H. W. Hailey, in charge of the national promotion "Travel America," being sponsored by the Scripps-Howard organization, and many others.

In addition to the products on display from the 20 Latin American republics, Holyoke manufacturers on exhibit included those of the Worthington Pump Corporation, American Electric Cable Company, American Writing Paper Company, C. F. Church Manufacturing Company, Chemical & Crocker McElwain Paper Company, Eureka Blank Book Company, Hazen Paper Company, Holyoke Belting Company, Livingston Worsted Mills, Marvellum Company, National Blank Book Company, Hercules Powder Company, Parsons Paper Company, Perfect Safety Paper Company, The Sinclair Company, White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company, and others.

# Young Women Taught to Bring Home and Business Into Unity

The home buys 90 per cent of the goods of this world, girls trained in homemaking make good business women, and women are better homemakers if they have some business experience, according to Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, President of the Garland School. She declares the two fields of business and the home are thus tied up.

In her classes, Mrs. Jones trains women to be better homemakers, better shoppers, better all-around business women. "At least," she says, "my girls, whether going into homes of their own, or into business, will know some of the social and economic problems."

Homemaking, as Mrs. Jones has planned the program at Garland, includes food preparation, marketing, nutrition, as well as clothing, sewing, economics of clothing, consumer problems, income management, household management, line, design, and color, costume design, interior decorating, and child guidance. "I put homemaking first," she explained; "and the professional end of it second. "One of our jobs is to teach the girl how to be a good consumer. If a girl is trained in line, design, and color, she knows how to use this equipment, because she has actually had it in her hands. The same applies in the field of electrical appliances for the home. The girl is a better shopper because of her experience and training, and, likewise, if she is put to sell, she really knows what she is talking about."

Mrs. Jones thinks there is more food consumed today than formerly because there are more attractive time-saving foods ready- or partially-cooked, and more gadgets that cook a dinner with little or no watching. Through teaching women to know their field from A to Z, she gives them added respect for it, and hence improves their standing. "Besides," she remarked, "a woman always has a profession to which she can turn her hand if she needs extra money, or if she wants something to do in middle life when her children are grown."

She particularly enjoys her school because the girls all wanted to come there—it's something they themselves chose. Model kitchens with gleaming white ranges, sunny sewing-rooms, echo with happy activity.

When one of her graduates goes a-buying, she is "doing the selling, not being sold." In other words, the girl looks the article over and if it has its points, she sells herself on them. "We believe," she observed, "that more and more women want to know what they're buying—that they're consumer-conscious."

In her view, learning to live and learning how to earn a living are two things that really go together. "We're in a changing social world," said she; "and we're trying to learn how to live in it. In homemaking courses, a girl learns how to live, and she gets a vocation out of it, too. It gives a girl an understanding she simply cannot get in any other way of practical problems she will be up against."

# 'Black Spade's' Sentence Grows

For the second time within a week Harold W. Hawbolt, self-styled "Black Spade," yesterday heard himself sentenced to 9 to 15 years in State Prison. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Middlesex Criminal Court after a jury found the "Black Spade" guilty of armed robbery in Reading on Feb. 7.

First sentence was imposed in Suffolk Superior Court on Tuesday in connection with four kidnapings and three armed robberies. The "Black Spade's" technique was to enter cars stopped at traffic lights, compel the operator to drive to an outlying district and there rob him.

Middlesex Court was thrown into a turmoil for a few minutes after sentence was pronounced when the prisoner seized a chair in the iron-grilled prisoner's dock and challenged court officers to come and get him. The disturbance started as the man's mother began an appeal to the Judge on her son's behalf. After a struggle Hawbolt was removed to the East Cambridge Jail across the street and later was taken to Charlestown to begin his 18 to 30-year sentence.

## Hendricks Club Plans Anniversary Reunion

The Hendricks Club of Boston, one of the oldest Democratic organizations in the United States, will celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary with a banquet and reunion at the Parker House on April 15. Tribute will be paid to Martin M. Lomasney, leader of the club for more than 50 years.

The club, which was organized in 1884 and housed in 1885, was named after Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President during the Cleveland Administration. Arrangements are being made by a committee headed by John I. Fitzgerald, President.


*Perfection* depends on "the little things"
*Let*
**MISS FLORRENS**
complete your costume with hand-made lingerie, McCallum hosiery and accessories.
*Chez Madeleine*
155 Newbury St.
BOSTON

Your interest in our work for the sailor shows in
**GIFT or BEQUEST**
113 Years of Service is our proud record. We can keep it up with your help.
*Send for free copy of "The Sea Breeze"*
ENOS H. BIGELOW, President
ARTHUR J. CROCKETT,
Executive Secretary and Treasurer
Boston Seaman's Friend Society
*Inc.*
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.



**HUMANE WEEK — APRIL 14 - APRIL 20**

**Let us make Humane Week an excuse to be just a little kinder and more thoughtful of our animal friends all the time.**
*Help Us Make 1940 a Humane Year*

**ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON**
51 CARVER STREET


# Barrows Acts To Sift Maine Fiscal Mess

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 13 (AP)—Disturbed by disclosures of inefficiency and irregularity, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows called a Portland criminal lawyer into the spreading probe of Maine fiscal affairs today.

Newest addition to Attorney General Franz U. Burkett's augmented investigatory staff was Ralph M. Ingalls, chief prosecutor in the murder trial two years ago of Francis M. Carroll, now serving a life sentence for his share in one of the State's most notorious criminal cases.

Governor Barrows said last night he had requested Mr. Ingalls to bring to light "as quickly as possible" any person found to be involved and "institute such action as seems appropriate."

Meanwhile, state police armed with an embezzlement warrant waited outside a hospital room for permission to serve it on resigned State Controller William A. Runnells, who experienced gunshot wounds, which he said were self-inflicted accidentally a few days before a private audit revealed a shortage in excess of $35,000 in State Highway Department garage accounts, which he handled.

The audit report and issuance of the warrant were followed quickly by Runnells' return of $26,420 of the missing funds, the resignations, at the request of the Governor, of State Auditor Elbert D. Hayford and Deputy State Treasurer Louis H. Winship, for "inefficiency," and an announcement that "additional instances of irregular transactions" were found.

Mr. Barrows decision to postpone a special session of the Legislature, which he had called for April 18 to consider other matters, unleashed a storm of criticism from some solons who desired a legislative cleanup of the tangled financial setup, and support from others who felt the continuing private audit should be completed first.


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SAVINGS BANK
*INCORPORATED 1864*
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INTEREST BEGINS
APRIL 15
*Deposits received by mail*
PASS BOOK VERIFICATION
April 5-May 17



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Marlboro St., nr. Mass. Ave.
4-Story House 12 Rooms
3 Baths Hot Water Heat
*Entirely Refinished and Redecorated—Ready for Occupancy*
We have other fine houses for sale in Back Bay
N. A. ALGER
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Boston
KEN. 2867
JOHN C. KILEY
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Boston
HUB. 1464



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*We carry a complete line for every need and every pocketbook.*
A wide variety of text or bindings particularly suited for church school graduation, for birthday gifts or for personal use.
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Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston



Oriental -- Domestic -- Hooked
**• RUGS •**
Thoroughly cleaned, shampooed by harmless process.
Also repairing, altering and moth-proof packing.
All work done by experts trained in the Orient.
*Our prices are very reasonable*
*Now! Special Values in*
CANADIAN HOOKED RUGS
*Large and Small Scatter Sizes of fine quality*
$5.75 $8.75 $12.50
YACOBIAN BROS. EST. 1904
*"Bring your Rug Problems to us"*
52 Chauncy St., Room 808 HUB. 5878
BOSTON, MASS.



JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Did You Know
It Costs No More to Store Your Fur Coat in April Than it Does in June?
WHY NOT STORE EARLY?
JORDAN'S 4-POINT FUR STORAGE
4TH FLOOR—MAIN STORE
HUBbard 2700
Until 10 P. M.


# April 27 Arbor and Bird Day

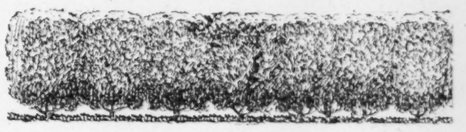
Saturday, April 27, has been officially proclaimed as Arbor and Bird Day in Massachusetts by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

"It is proper," the proclamation reads in part, "that as spring arrives the thoughts of our people should be directed toward the value of trees, forests, birds and other gifts of Nature, in order that they may appreciate the importance of these resources. The protection and preservation of the forests which supply our timber, afford the opportunity for healthful recreation, provide habitat for wild birds and mammals, and maintain our water supply should be a major consideration of every citizen. . . .

"If we are to have the benefits which naturally flow from our trees and forests, we must constantly restore, through replanting, those which are cut for use or which are destroyed by the elements."

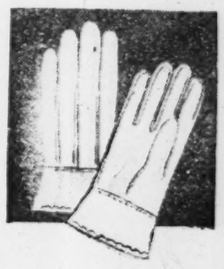
It should be a day, the Governor's proclamation urges finally, "for the planting of trees by our school children, public officials and also by private groups and individuals to the end that we may protect and increase our forest growth and our shade and ornamental trees, particularly in those sections where so many were removed by the devastating hurricane of 1938."


JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON MASS
Our garden shop (and April showers) will bring forth your May flowers . . .
"Out in the Garden"

**ROSES and SHRUBS**
35c 3 for $1
Hybrid Tea Roses
Briarcliff (Pink)
Condessa de Sastago (Copper)
Etoile de Holland (Red)
Frau Karl Druschki (White)
K. A. Victoria (White)
McGredy's Scarlet (Scarlet)
Mrs. E. P. Thom (Yellow)
Pres. Herbert Hoover (Pink and Gold)
Radiance (Pink)
Talisman (Red and Gold)
Climbing Roses
Dorothy Perkins (Pink)
Mary Wallace (Pink)
Paul Scarlet Climber
Primrose (Yellow)
Silver Moon (White)
Climbing Vines
Bittersweet
Silver Lace
Trumpet Vine
Flowering Shrubs
Butterfly Bush
Forsythia
Hydrangea P. G. White
Lilac (Purple)
Spirea Van Houtte
Spirea A. Waterer

AMUR RIVER OR BARBERRY HEDGE PLANTS
Field-grown for 2 years. Hardy, healthy plants. Each one is 18 to 24 inches high.
12 for 50c
24 for 95c
48 for $1.85
96 for $3.50
Gladiolus Bulbs
25c DOZEN
Flaming Sword (red)
Golden Dream (yellow)
Picardy (pink)
Betty Snow (orchid)
Betty Nuthall (buff)
Maid of Orleans (white)
Extra-large Regal Lilies, 15c a bulb, $1.65 dozen
Dahlia Bulbs
10c EACH
Jersey Beauty (pink)
A. F. Wheeler (purple)
C. Eureka (white)
Sayan (red)
The Commodore (yellow)
Amber Queen (orange pompon)
Little Hermon (red pompon)
Le Lette (white pompon)

English Lawn" High Grade Grass Seed
5 lbs. $1.98
10 lbs. $3.95
1 lb. 45c
1 lb. Shady Spot 60c

2-in-1 Peat-Poultry Manure
5 lbs. 50c
25 lbs. $1.25
50 lbs. $1.95
100 lbs. $3.50

Loma Plant Food
Nourishes roots, enriches soil for flowers, vegetables, lawns
5 lbs. 45c
10 lbs. 85c
25 lbs. $1.50
50 lbs. $2.50
100 lbs. $4.00

E-Z-Wear Leather Garden Gloves 75c
Ladies' sizes—small, medium, large. Men's sizes—small or large. Dirtproof and washable.
"OUT IN THE GARDEN"—JORDAN'S—THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX
*Mail or phone orders—HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m.*

# Edmonton Grads to Disband and Retire From the Game of Basketball on June 6

## Percy Page's Famous Girl Team Set Brilliant Record

EDMONTON (CP)—J. Percy Page's famed Edmonton Grads, recognized as the best women's basketball team in the world after compiling one of the most outstanding records in the annals of major sport, will disband and retire next June 6, after 25th anniversary celebrations here.

Lack of financial support and competition in Canada and extra duties Page will have as a member of the Alberta Legislature were reasons behind Grads' decision to "fade out," made at a special meeting here. The players will not join other teams nor play the game after June 6, Page said.

**Started in 1915**

Page, one of five Edmonton members-elect in the Legislature, has been known as a basketball genius since the day he took charge of the MacDougall Commercial High School girls' team here in 1914 and the Grads' first senior team in 1915.

Grads players, all but two of whom have graduated through the school's junior, senior and graddettes intermediate teams, won every one of 54 series for the Underwood Women's International Challenge Trophy, have never lost a Canadian championship series, and were victorious in all 27 games played during four sets of Olympic Games—at Paris in 1924, Amsterdam, 1928, Los Angeles, 1932, and Berlin in 1936.

Though Grads have held the Underwood Trophy continuously since it was donated in 1922 they have been North American champions only since 1934, losing the first North American competition in 1933 to Durant Cardinals.

Since the start of women's Canadian championships in 1922, Grads won 13 championships. On four occasions they did not compete and in 1939 they were declared Canadian open champions, which gave the Senior "A" titlists, Calgary Buffaloes, the right to challenge for the open crown. Calgary, however, did not challenge.

**Challenge in May**

Before Grads retire, Page said he expects the 1940 Senior "A" champions, to be crowned in Vancouver later this month, will challenge them for the open title early in May.

In 29 Dominion final games, Grads won 27 games and lost two, with the average game score 44.6 points for Grads and 19 for the opposition. In the first series with London, Ont., Shamrocks, Grads dropped the first game, played under girls' rules, 21-8, and they lost only one of the remaining contests played under boys' rules, losing to Toronto Lakesides, 24-19 in 1926.

Between 1922 and the end of 1937, latest compiled records of Grads' Underwood play, they won 83 of 91 games getting a point average of 44 a game against 21 for their opponents. Grads lost one game each to Tulsa Stenos, Eldorado Oilers and Chicago Taylor Trunks.

The most one-sided victories, however, were posted during the Olympic series in which Grads reached 100 points or more a game on two occasions. They downed a Paris team in 1928, 109-20, and a London team, 100-2, in 1932. The Grads' average was 69 against 11 points a game for the opposition.

## 'Theory of Coaching'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

URBANA, Ill.—A new course entitled "Theory of Coaching" and dealing primarily with football and basketball will be taught by Douglas R. Mills in the University of Illinois summer session.

Mills, head basketball and assistant football coach, will also teach theory and practice courses in football and basketball.

The summer sessions will occupy eight weeks from June 17 to Aug. 10 and the physical education courses will be in charge of S. C. Staley, director of the School of Physical Education.

The staff will be as follows:

Howard J. Braun, tennis; W. W Brown, beginning golf, badminton training and first aid; H. W. Craig recreation leadership, beginning and advanced swimming, life saving; Ray O. Duncan, six-man football; Charles R. Kovacic, social dancing; Douglas R. Mills, theory of coaching basketball, and football; theory and practice of basketball and football; G. T. Stafford, prescribed sports, safety education, problems in school health (for advanced undergraduates and graduates); S. C. Staley, problems in physical education (for advanced undergraduates and graduates), program in extracurricular sports.

### Major Event

The national championship semi-pro tournament at Wichita, Kansas takes its place as one of the major sports events of the nation. In the past three years, 311,000 persons have passed through the turnstiles

### Semi-Pro Graduate

Vallie Eaves, Chicago White Sox pitcher, is one of the many graduates from the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress program.

### Minor League Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results April 12**

**Southern Association**

Little Rock 5, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 12, Atlanta 8.
Chattanooga at Knoxville postponed, cold.

**Texas League**

Fort Worth 6, Shreveport 0.
Beaumont 5, Oklahoma City 2.
Tulsa 3, Houston 2.
Dallas at San Antonio postponed, cold.

**Pacific Coast League**

San Diego 5, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 3, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 4, Portland 1.
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 3.

### Minnesota Baseball

**1940 Schedule**

March—23, Minnesota 7, Tulane 0; 25, Minnesota 11, Tulane 2; 26, Minnesota 4, L. S. U. 7; 27, Minnesota 1, L. S. U. 5; 28, Minnesota 6, Miss. State 4; 29, Minnesota 4, Miss. State 3.

April—19-20, Ohio State at Columbus; 23-25, Luther College at Minneapolis.

May—3-4, Northwestern at Minneapolis; 10-11, Wisconsin at Minneapolis, 17-18, Chicago at Chicago; 24-25, Michigan at Minneapolis.

May 31-June 1—Iowa at Iowa City.


## WHERE TO DINE

**BOSTON**

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

If you are hungry, and want a delicious, inexpensive meal . . .

GRILLED PORK CHOP
with a full order
BOSTON BAKED BEANS
Rolls and Butter
Only 20c

THE COFFEE SHOP OF EMILY G. WEBB
122a NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Open 11 7:30
Luncheon 55c to $1.15 Dinner 55c to $1.15
Cafeteria No Tipping (With Service)

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food it is as good as our name implies

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes
Luncheon and Dinners

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD PRIVATE PARKING
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Corner, opp. Longwood Ave.

**NEW YORK CITY**

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
Established 1899
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
DINNER FROM 60c LUNCHEON FROM 45c
147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST. ROSOFF'S AT TIMES SQUARE

Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

**CONCORD, MASS.**

The FAMOUS COLONIAL HOSTELRY
WRIGHT'S TAVERN
In the Heart of Historic Concord
Enjoy the best of "good things to eat" in this quaint and charming old time tavern built in 1747. 2A grand dinner for $1." Noon to nine. Lunch - Tea - Guest Rooms. Where Routes 2A, 62 and 126 meet. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tucker. Tel. Concord 552

**CONCORD, N. H.**

When in Concord, N. H. enjoy good food and excellent service at
Coburn's SPANISH VILLA

**DES MOINES, IOWA**

THEATRE DINNER $1
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room
★ Dancing during Dinner
★ Ticket to Des Moines, Paramount, Orpheum or Roosevelt

*Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*


## Being Watched —By Pap'

ERNIE
—LOMBARDI—
—HIS NAP AT THE PLATE IN THE WORLD SERIES PUT CINCINNATI'S BIG CATCHER ON THE SPOT
!!
I'M OUT OF A JOB —RIGHT NOW
CLEVELAND SALARY
IT MAY BE TOUGH ON KEN KELTNER IF THE FANS HAVENT FORGOTTEN HIS ILL-ADVISED BID FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
REDS
DOMINIC DIMAGGIO COMES UP IN THE WAKE OF MUCH BALLYHOO
Benny McCOY
—HAS TO LIVE UP TO THE HUGE BONUS HE RECEIVED

Big Ernie Lombardi knew he was on the spot when he reported at training camp this spring and he made up his mind to do something about it. He was easily the hardest working athlete in camp. His hustle paid dividends for Ernie is in far better condition than he was a year ago.

Lombardi, although his team won the National League pennant, would just as soon forget the 1939 season.

After leading the league in batting in 1938, Ernie slumped badly last season and his average dropped 55 points. To top that off, he was stamped as the goat of the World Series by reason of his now famous nap at home while Yankee runs pounded over the plate.

All this was reflected in the contract which the Reds sent him during the Winter. They asked him to sign a contract calling for a little more than half his 1939 salary. Once he signed his 1940 contract, Ernie lost no time working himself into the best possible playing shape. It won't be his fault if he doesn't succeed in making the Cincinnati fans forget last season.

Benny McCoy is another ball players who is definitely on the spot this season. The huge bonus Connie Mack paid him for signing after Judge Landis had freed him from the Tigers is likely to haunt him every time he bobbles a play. Fans have a way of bringing up things like that at the most embarrassing moments.

The terrific ballyhoo which preceded Dominic Di Maggio's debut with the Red Sox is not brightening the rookie's chances for success. That, plus the fact that he is Yankee Joe's younger brother, is leading fans to expect too much of him and may make them intolerant of miscues. Many a rookie's back has been broken by trying too hard to live up to glowing press clippings. —Pap'

### College Fencing

*By the Associated Press*

**Results April 12**

At New York: Long Island University 15, Middlebury 12.

### College Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

At New Haven: Cornell vs Yale postponed (rain); double-header to be played at Ithaca, N. Y., May 18.

### Stanley Cup Play-Offs

**Series A**

(Best four out of seven)
First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

| | W | L | Goals For | Agst. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangers | 4 | 2 | 15 | 9 |
| Boston | 2 | 4 | 9 | 15 |

**Series B**

(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2. (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

| | W | L | Goals For | Agst. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Chicago | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

**Series C**

(Best two out of three)
First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

| | W | L | Goals For | Agst. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 2 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Americans | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 |

Detroit wins series two out of three games.

**Series D**

(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

| | W | L | Goals For | Agst. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Detroit | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |

**Series E**

(Cup Final)
(Best four out of seven)

| | W | L | Goals For | Agst. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangers | 3 | 2 | 11 | 9 |
| Toronto | 2 | 3 | 9 | 11 |

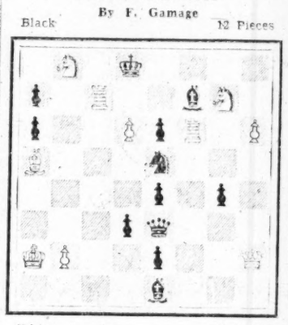
First game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1. 15m. 30s. overtime.
Second game—Rangers 6, Toronto 2.
Third game—Toronto 2, Rangers 1.
Fourth game—Toronto 3, Rangers 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1. 71m. 43s. overtime.

## Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**April 13, 1940**
**Problem No. 2235**
**By F. Gamage**

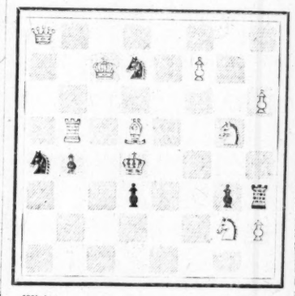
Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1908.)

**Problem No. 2236**
**By F. Gamage**

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.
(Commended, American Chess Bulletin International Tourney, 1906-08.)

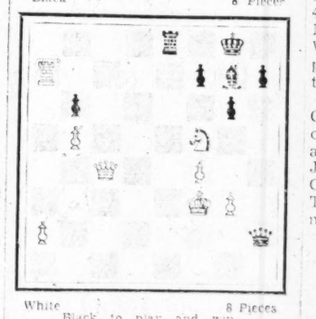
**Solutions to Problems**

No 2233 Q-B8
No 2234. 1. R-Q7 threatens
2. Kt-K3ch
1. B-Q4 B-QKt6
2. KtxKtPch KxR
1. K-B4
2. Kt-K7ch K-K4
1. B-Q4ch P-B6
2. R-K3ch
1. Kt-K3 or Kt4 B-R7ch

End-Game No. 506. White wins: 1 Kt-B6, R-Q8ch; 2 K-Kt2, B-B8ch; 3 K-R2, RxP; 4 KtxP, R-Q8; 5 Kt-Kt3, P-Kt4; 6 R-K3, BxP; 7 KxB, Resigns.

**End-Game No. 507**

Black 8 Pieces



White Black to play and win.
(Yates-Schlecter, Pistyan, 1912. Actually drawn, but Black can force a win.)

### Jennings Correspondence Champion

Harold E. Jennings, of Yonkers, N. Y., has won the First Grand National Tournament, sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America. This tournament, which began July 30, 1933, attracted 134 players in the preliminary round. In order to emerge champion, Jennings had to win the New York Championship, the All-Eastern States Championship and defeat the winner of the All-Western States Championship. Actually three players were in the final round, A. G. Pearsall, of Chula Vista, Calif., who won the California State and All-Western titles, Walter Muir, of Albany, N. Y., who tied with Jennings in both the New York State and All-Eastern rounds, and Jennings. The score was Jennings, 2-0; Pearsall, 1-1; and Muir, 0-2.

### New C. C. L. A. Bulletin

The bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America, which has appeared in mimeographed form for many years, now appears in printed form. This bulletin, which always reflects the enthusiasm of Walter F. James, editor and tournament director, contains news of league activities and annotated games mainly from league tournaments, and also a problem section under the editorship of I. Hochberg.

Those who do not have ready access to chess clubs will enjoy correspondence chess. Write to W. F. James, 4133 Tyler St., Sioux City, Iowa, for information about this active chess organization, the official correspondence chapter of the United States Chess Federation.

### The New Manhattan Chess Club Champion Shows How It's Done

**Max Lange Attack**

| Denker White | Avram Black | Denker White | Avram Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 11 QKt-K4 | B-KB |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 12 P-KKt4(a) | Q-Q4 |
| 3 B-B4 | Kt-B3 | 13 Kt×BP | KxKt |
| 4 P-Q4 | PxP | 14 Kt-Kt5ch | K-K1 |
| 5 Castles | B-B4 | 15 KtxB | Kt-K4 |
| 6 P-K5 | P-Q4 | 16 P-B7ch | KxP |
| 7 PxKt | PxB | 17 Kt-Kt5ch | K-Kt |
| 8 R-Kch | B-K3 | 18 RxKt | QxR |
| 9 Kt-Kt5 | Q-Q4 | 19 Q-B3 and wins | |
| 10 Kt-QB3 | Q-B4 | | |

(a) Reinfeld points out that this is unconvincing on account of 12 QxPch; 13 QxQ BxQ; 14 PxP. BxP: 15 Kt-B6ch, K-B; 16 KtxB, P-KR4! He recommends 12 KtxBP.

An Euwe victory from a small tournament played in February in Delft.

**Sicilian Defense**

| Euwe White | Landau Black | Euwe White | Landau Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 18 Q-Q2 | P-QKt4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 | 19 Q-KB2 | Q-Q |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 20 B-K2 | R-R5 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 21 B-Q | B-K5 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 | 22 B-B2 | RxB |
| 6 B-K2 | B-Kt2 | 23 RxR | P-Kt5 |
| 7 Castles | CastlesQR | 24 P-B5 | PxQBP |
| 8 B-K3 | Kt-B3 | 25 BPxP | PxQKtP |
| 9 P-B4 | B-Q2 | 26 PxPch | K-R |
| 10 K-R | R-QB | 27 QR-K | B-KB3 |
| 11 Kt-Kt3 | P-QR3 | 28 BxP | R-B8 |
| 12 B-B3 | Q-B2 | 29 Q-Kt3 | R-Kt2 |
| 13 Kt-Q5 | KtxKt | 30 B-Kt4 | RxKt |
| 14 PxKt | Kt-QR4 | 31 RxR | Q-R4 |
| 15 KtxKt | QxKt | 32 R-KB | Q-B6 |
| 16 P-B3 | R-B5 | 33 Q-Kt6 | Resigns |
| 17 R-K | KR-B | | |

## New Outboard Speed Records

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Salton Sea, California's desert lake which a few years ago produced an abundance of water speed marks, has staged a comeback in the record tables. Six new one-mile world outboard motorboat standards made on Salton Sea last month have just been approved by the National Outboard Racing Commission.

Two Texas drivers, Jack Henckels and Worth Boggeman, of Fort Worth, accounted for three hydroplane records and three California pilots set the others in the outboard racing runabout division. Boggeman, a professional, created new standards of 48.929 and 54.813 m. p. h. in Classes A and B, respectively, and Henckels raised the amateur Class mark to 54.075. Boggeman's Class A feat broke the 48.258 m. p. h. speed made by Mrs. Ruth Herring, also of Fort Worth, at the 1935 National Championships in Tulsa, Okla. This was the oldest record on the books.

Ward Angilley, of Marysville, Calif., is credited with raising his own amateur Class C racing runabout speed to 53.452 m. p. h. and John Kovacevich repeated in Class F at 54.528. Charles Tabucchi boosted the Class C pro mark to 52.889 m. p. h.

## Sport Shorts

NEW YORK (AP)—You'd be surprised how many grid prominents are after Bunny Oakes' old job at Colorado U. . . . If one of the present staff is picked it probably will be Track Coach Frank Potts at $4,000 per—$1,000 less than Oakes drew . . . Ralph Guldahl has parted company with the Braidburn C. C. at Madison, N. J., to concentrate on tournament play. . . . The Secret Servicers have O. K'd the spot where F. D. R. will sit at Tuesday's Senators-Red Sox opener.

★ ★ ★

Southern Florida, where several minor league clubs (including the Phillies) do their spring training, wants to secede from the Grapefruit League and be known as the Cocoanut Circuit.

★ ★ ★

For the first time in years, President Ford Frick was reluctant to issue a pre-season forecast of National League prospects.

## Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

### Perry, Budge in U. S. Tennis Open

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Fred Perry of Los Angeles, former English tennis star turned pro, has sent in his entry for the fourth National open tennis tournament April 23-28. Perry has asked to be teamed with Berkeley Bell or Vinny Richards in the doubles matches.

Bill Tilden, dean of pro players, is also expected to enter the tournament which, because of opposition of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, draws more professionals than amateurs.

Don Budge and several others already have entered.

★ ★ ★

DETROIT — Enthusiastic fans believe that the first 3,000 series of the current American Bowling Congress tournament is due tonight (April 13), if ever. Potent threats are scheduled in the Chicago Monarchs who hit 3,008 last year and the Bowes Seal Fast of Indianapolis.

★ ★ ★

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Firing a 36-42—78 in the final round over a gusty course, Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., annexed the second annual Land of the Sky women's invitation golf tournament yesterday. She had a 72-hole score of 330, which was one stroke better than Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., who shot a 42-40—82 on the final round.

★ ★ ★

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Contests among 20 Connecticut High School teams last night opened the 13th annual National Duckpin Bowling Congress 16-day tournament here with Derby No. 1 bowlers taking the boy's title with a pinfall of 1,737 and the Staples High Girls No. 1 of Westport winners in their class with 1,412.

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK—Jimmy (Laughing Boy) Demaret and Ben Hogan, the first- and second-ranking professionals on golf's recently-completed winter tour, today accepted invitations to compete in the $5,000 Goodall round-robin tournament May 16-19 at the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, N. Y.

Thirteen other pros will be chosen by a committee of sports writers.

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK—In a straight player deal, the Pittsburgh Steelers of the National Professional Football League yesterday sent Kay Eakin, ex-University of Arkansas triple-threat back, to the New York Giants in exchange for the veteran tackle, Ox Parry

★ ★ ★

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Al Dollins of Convington, Va., defending champion, and J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., reached the finals of the Mason and Dixon golf tournament yesterday.

Dollins defeated Lennox Haldeman of Chicago, 3 and 2, in the semifinal round and Ryerson disposed of Don Clarke of Clearwater, Fla., 4 and 3.

★ ★ ★

PINEHURST, N. C.—Weather permitting, the quarter-finals of the annual North and South amateur tennis tournament will be played here today. The matches were rained out yesterday.

★ ★ ★

HAMILTON, Bermuda—A team of Bermuda yachts retained its lead in competition for the Amorita Cup yesterday by dividing a pair of races with four American rivals in the One Design Class.

The United States entries triumphed comparatively easily in the morning event 23¼ to 13, but were edged out in the afternoon race 18¼ to 18.

Bermuda took the first two races in the best of seven series Wednesday and the United States won the only race staged Thursday.

★ ★ ★

DETROIT—The Detroit Holzbaugh-Kords trimmed the Baltimore Orioles, 2 to 1, last night in a tough scrap before 1,000 fans to win the National amateur hockey championship, three games to one.

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK—The move inside the National Football League to supplant Carl Storck as president lost momentum yesterday as club representatives labored harmoniously through routine matters at their annual meeting.

Most of the day was given over to consideration of the 1940 schedule. In the past each club arranged its own program but under a new arrangement this year the league president drew up a tentative schedule for all clubs

## Sports Around the Hub

After seven and one-half hours of soccer—three games plus overtime—Lusitania Recreation of East Cambridge and Firestone A. C. of New Bedford are still tied and must play again tomorrow to decide just who is the New England amateur champion and who has the right to enter the semifinals of the National Amateur Challenge Cup competition of the U. S. Football Association. The officials, a bit tired of the protracted struggle, have ordered a 2:30 kick-off. The winner will go against the Hosiery Local Soccer Club of Philadelphia in the eastern final, or national semi-finals.

★ ★ ★

Since Boston University's baseball team has cancelled its first three games with Brown, Rhode Island State, and Tufts, the Terriers' opener will not come until next Saturday afternoon when they face the Boston College Eagles at Newton. Coach Mel Collard hopes to be able to get his squad out to Nickerson Field Monday afternoon for the first outdoor session.

★ ★ ★

Quite a few local college baseball games will be staged next week, despite the fact that Harvard goes away to play Cornell and Pennsylvania in Eastern Intercollegiate League games on the week end. Tufts plays at Northeastern Tuesday; Vermont comes down to Medford to meet the Jumbos Friday, while Boston College is entertaining Fordham at Newton; and on Saturday B. U. will play at B. C.

★ ★ ★

While a driving rain pelted the small group of onlookers, comprised mostly of members of the crew, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., christened the latest addition to the Institute's fleet of shells late yesterday afternoon as the "Eugene C. Hultman." Mr. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and member of the Class of 1896 at Technology, attended the ceremony which was held at the M. I. T. boathouse near Cottage Farm Bridge.

"I christen you the Eugene C. Hultman," said Dr. Compton, "and I trust that you will show the same courage and sportmanship as the gentleman after whom you are christened."

Immediately after, Mr. Hultman performed similar rites for a second recent shell, and dubbed it "Beaver."

★ ★ ★

Casey Stengel said today that young Sibby Sisti, who has sat out recent Bee exhibitions and watched Tony Cuccinello cover his ground, will probably return to second base for the Hive opener with Brooklyn on Tuesday. Tony will go back to third and Heinie Majeski will take a seat on the bench

★ ★ ★

"That's what these spring games are for," said Stengel. "I want to learn what each man can do. They told me Majeski could play both third and second, so I wanted to look for myself. Sisti worked pretty hard in the South, and I thought a few days off might do him a lot of good. I'm satisfied that Cuccinello is my best third baseman, so that leaves second open to the kid (Sisti)."

★ ★ ★

If Joe Sullivan can go the route in tomorrow's game with the Red Sox at Fenway Park, Stengel will turn a few handsprings. The Bees need the knuckleball artist as a starter in their early games, now that Jim Tobin is on the injured list.

### Hardon Trophies

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Indiana University athletes like to win championships as well as any athletes do but they just can't seem to get much good out of their trophies. For instance:

The relay quartet, bringing home its distance medley trophy won at the Butler Relays, found the runner atop it had been snapped off in transit. The player atop the big N. C. A. A. national basketball championship trophy was broken off during a homecoming reception for the team.

## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

### Willie Hoppe

Forty-five years ago a boy of seven years took a billiard cue in his hand and began knocking the ivory balls around the table. In 1907, 12 years later, while still in his teens, he won the 18.2 balkline championship of the world, and since then he has won many billiard titles.

His latest triumph at Chicago last week, when he defeated 10 other experts for the three-cushion billiards championship of the world, was unquestionably his greatest performance, as he went through the 20 games he had to play without a single defeat.

Never before in the history of the game has a player done such a thing. He showed complete mastery of the cue game, and, what is still more, he gave every indication of being able to win the title many more times.

While Hoppe has not held all of the billiard titles all of the time, he has held more of them more times than any other player. He has been the recognized "king" of his field for many years.

Every sport has had some player who showed supremacy over others for a considerable length of time. Baseball has had its Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth. Tennis has had its Dick Sears, Bill Larned, Bill Tilden, Suzanne Lenglen, and Helen Wills Moody. Golf has had its Jim Braid, James H. Taylor, Harry Vardon, and Bobby Jones, but none of these has made a better showing in his sport than has Hoppe in his.

It may of course be cited that billiards are not as strenuous as the other sports mentioned, and a man can continue to play the game much longer; but this we maintain does not detract from Hoppe's remarkable showing, as, in winning his titles, he has had to defeat the best, and he has done this over a longer period of time than any other person who has ever wielded a cue.

★ ★ ★

In Pillsbury, Yale appears to have a coming three-letter athlete. He is a freshman now and has won numerals in football and hockey and promises to make the crew. And it looks now as if he would do the same as a sophomore. . . . Since it began in 1903, only two players have won the North-South women's golf tournament three years in succession. They are Glenna Collett in 1922, 1923, and 1924, and Maureen Orcutt in 1931, 1932, and 1933.

★ ★ ★

Coaches Sanford and Sanju of the Cornell oarsmen rowed on the same Washington crew with Coach Bolles of Harvard. . . . There are three varsity sports engaged in at Radcliffe College. They are swimming, badminton, and basketball. . . . Bob Allen, center on this winter's Kansas basketball team, was a son of its coach, Dr. F. C. Allen. . . . Now they are going to try to standardize football statistics. When a first down made is going to be one of the questions to be decided.

Bill Disch is coaching his twenty-fifth successive University of Texas baseball team this year.

John Mariucci, star hockey player at the University of Minnesota, played 56 minutes of one game and an hour later played 57 minutes of another. This must be a record

## Baseball Briefs

*By the Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The Senators are hoping history repeats. A few years ago the Brooklyn Dodgers turned loose Dutch Leonard, who came to Washington and became a 20-game winner. Now the Nats have acquired Al Hollingsworth, another hurler the Dodgers couldn't see.

★ ★ ★

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky. — Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pittsburgh Pirates has disclosed neither Long John Gee, the $75,000 rookie, nor Big Russ Bauers figures in his pitching plans. He named Bob Klinger, Max Butcher, Mace Brown, Dan MacFayden and Joe Bowman as his starting hurlers with Truett Sewell, John Lanning, Dick Lanahan and Oadis Swigart assigned to relief. Southpaw Ken Heintzelman, he said, will be farmed out.

★ ★ ★

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—They've got a little matter of a city series to settle on foreign soil, but Connie Mack and Doc Prothro have their sights fastened on Tuesday's openers and announced their starting pitchers today. For the Athletics it will be Lefty Lewis (Chubby) Dean against the New York Yankees, while the Phillies will start either Kirby Higbe or Hugh Mulcahy against the Giants in New York.

★ ★ ★

ST. LOUIS—The weather held the key to the Cardinals' much discussed infield problem today as the St. Louis teams steamed up for their annual city series. Manager Ray Blades said if the air was warm and the field dry, he would have Jimmy Brown at third and Johnny Mize at first, otherwise he intended to use Don Gutteridge and Johnny Hopp—with Stu Martin at second and Martin Marion in short.

★ ★ ★

CINCINNATI — Irked by the many cancellations the Detroit Tigers have suffered because of the weather en route north, Owner Walter Briggs is considering having the team remain at Lakeland, Fla., next spring until a few days before the season opens. Manager Del Baker planned to decide between Buck Newsom and Tommy Bridges for next Tuesday's starting assignment after today's workout against the Cincinnati Reds.

★ ★ ★

BROOKLYN — The Flatbush fans think they'll be seeing a preview of the world series today and tomorrow weather permitting when the Dodgers entertain the New York Yankees. Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yanks assigned Charley Ruffing to three innings of service today . . . a warm up for Tuesday' opener against the A's.

★ ★ ★

CLEVELAND — Snow covered League Park today and reduced the scheduled series of the New York Giants and Cleveland Indians here to one slightly doubtful date tomorrow. This forced managers of both teams to forgo tryouts for Tuesday's openers—Carl Hubbell and Bob Feller.

★ ★ ★

CHICAGO — The Cubs and White Sox were ready to tangle before the home folks today for the first time this season, if the weather man could be lured into agreement. Snow and low temperatures forced out their scheduled start yesterday. Bill Lee of the Cubs and Edgar Smith of the White Sox were on call for pitching duty

### De Correvont's Good At Baseball Games, Too

NOTRE DAME (AP)—Bill De Correvont, widely known as Northwestern's crack football halfback, is quite a baseballer, too. He spoiled a no-hit game for Notre Dame's Norv Hunthausen this spring. Bill hit a grounder over second base that an infielder knocked down. The fielder wasn't able to get the ball to first ahead of De Correvont.

The Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds carded 15 major college grid games last season.

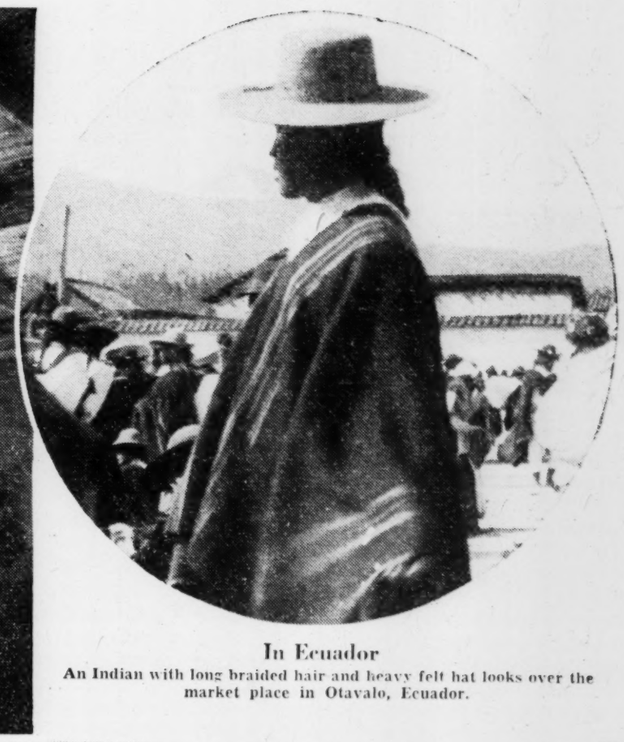
# The Pan American Union Marks 50 Years of Co-operation in New World

**A Pottery Maker**

**Here a native worker plies his ancient craft in Mexico City. Using primitive methods, the craftsman painstakingly works at his crude bench to produce the graceful patterns and bright colors that are so characteristic of pottery in his native Mexico.**

**Pan-Americanism**

**In this hall in Panama the first Pan-American Congress was held in 1826 at the invitation of Simon Bolivar leader of the independence movement in Northern South America.**



**In Ecuador**

**An Indian with long braided hair and heavy felt hat looks over the market place in Otavalo, Ecuador.**

## Milestones of the Americas

Through more than a century since the 21 American Nations won their independence, strong bands of mutual interest and of friendly interchange have multiplied. Especially is this so during the 50 years of constructive peace-making now being celebrated by the Pan American Union.

Although there have been times of friction, and many problems remain to be solved, the balance of this half century falls decidedly on the side of growing friendliness. The Pan American Union has done much to bring this about, through its periodic conferences, its effective procedures for settling disputes, its cultural and economic activities, and above all, its spirit of voluntary collaboration.

**1776-1781**—United States wins independence.
**1801-9**—Haiti (French) and the Spanish American colonies begin struggle for independence from European Empires.
**1822**—Brazil, from 1807 to 1821 the seat of Portugal's Court, becomes independent under Dom Pedro I.
**1823**—President Monroe by unilateral statement of Monroe Doctrine closes New World to further colonization or alien government.
**1824**—All Latin American countries except Cuba complete their independence from Europe.
**1824-6**—Simon Bolivar prepares first Pan-American Congress. It met at Panama in 1826 and adjourned before U. S. delegates arrived.
**1845-48**—U. S.-Mexican War. Term "Manifest Destiny" coined as U. S expansion policy. Recurred later.
**1847-48**—Congress at Lima of South American Nations.
**1856**—The Continental Treaty of union signed at Santiago, Chile.
**1859**—British-Honduras Convention on Belize dispute.
**1864-65**—Congress of Lima, attended by seven nations.
**1864-67**—Archduke Maximilian of Austria Mexican Emperor.
**1879-83**—War of Pacific: Chile vs. Bolivia and Peru.
**1881**—Secretary Blaine proposes Pan-American conference, not held.
**1883**—Protocol of Caracas denounces so-called "right of conquest."
**1884**—U. S. trade commission sent to Latin America.
**1889**—Independent Brazilian Empire becomes Republic.
**1889-90**—First Pan-American Conference held at Washington. International Union of the American Republics formed. Chiefly commercial, this bureau launched the Pan American Union.
**1890**—First regular steamship service (Grace) from New York via Straits of Magellan to Chile.
**1895**—President Cleveland arbitrates Argentina-Brazil border. Central American Confederation. Lasted to 1898.
**1896, April 1**—Executive Committee of Pan American Union formed. Forerunner of present Governing Board.
**1898**—Spanish-American War. Cuba freed. U. S. acquires Puerto Rico
**1901-2**—Second Pan-American Conference, in Mexico.
**1902-3**—European blockade of Venezuela ended by U. S. diplomacy.
**1906**—Third Pan-American Conference, in Rio de Janeiro.
**1907**—Central American Conference and Convention.
**1909**—Phrase "dollar diplomacy" describes trade drives.
**1910**—Fourth Pan-American Conference, in Buenos Aires. Mexican Revolution begins.
**1914**—Panama Canal open to traffic.
**1917-18**—Nine American countries join Allies. Five break relations with Germany. Seven remain neutral.
**1919**—All American Nations except U. S. join Geneva League at one time or another; about half have resigned.
**1920**—Pan-American Postal Union formed.
**1922-23**—Central American Conference and Treaty.
**1923**—Fifth Pan-American Conference, Santiago, Chile.
**1924**—U. S. armed forces withdrawn from Dominican Republic.
**1927-30**—Air service spreads around continent.
**1927-28**—U. S. over-financing of Latin America in boom days.
**1928**—President-Elect Hoover tours South America. Sixth Pan-American Conference, Havana. Friction on issue of intervention.
**1928-29**—Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, Washington.
**1931**—Prince of Wales visits Buenos Aires on trade mission.
**1932**—U. S. Marines withdrawn from Nicaragua.
**1933**—President Roosevelt enunciates Good Neighbor Policy. Secretary Hull attends Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo.
**1934**—Central American Conference. U. S. Marines leave Haiti. U. S. removes restrictive Platt Amendment from Cuba. Hull reciprocal trade program launched.
**1936**—President Roosevelt attends Buenos Aires Peace Conference.
**1934-39**—German barter trade skyrockets in South America.
**1938**—Chaco conflict between Paraguay and Bolivia ends by mediation of six American Presidents.
Eighth Pan-American Conference, Lima, drafts declaration of continental solidarity. Consultation strengthened.
**1939**—Panama Consultations establish sea safety zone, uniform neutrality framework, and Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee.
**1940**—Pan American Union celebrates first half century.

**Landmark in Haiti**

**The citadel of Le Ferrière, near Cap Haitien, in Haiti, looks grimly down from its hilltop site. It was built by Henri Christophe, the "Black Emperor," around 1813.**

**The Grandeur of South America**

**The famous Iguazzú Falls, on the border between Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. The falls are two and a half miles wide and 200 feet high. The falls are broken by panels of tropical forests.**

**A Monumental Monument**

**The Republics of South America boast many fine public monuments. This particular one is in Venezuela. It commemorates the Battle of Carabobo in the wars of independence.**

**A Curious South American Miss**

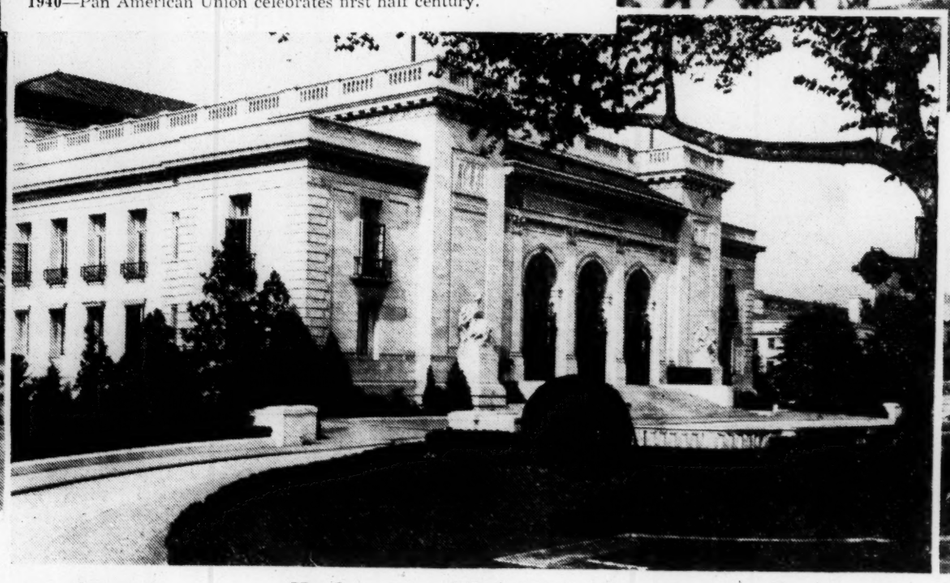
**Shy curiosity marks the looks and pose of this little Chilean girl as she sits in the doorway of a building at Puerto Montt which is at the southern end of the railway in the famous lake district of Chile.**

**Life-Size Bronze Monument to the Pioneers at Montevideo, Uruguay**

Pan American Airways; By a Staff Photographer; Branson De Cou

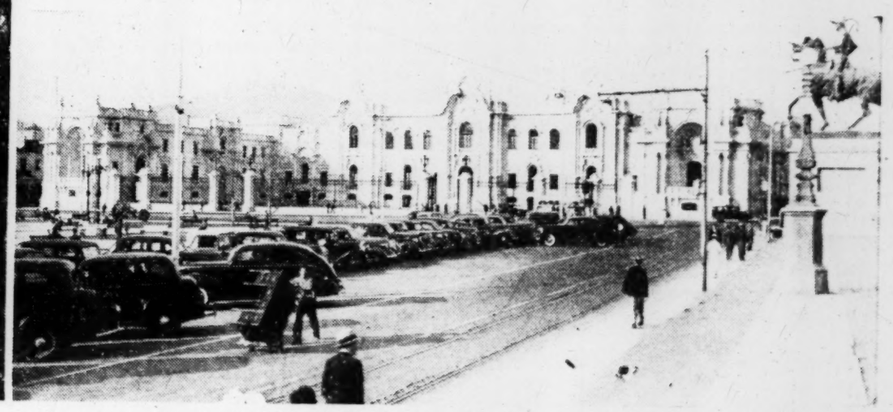
**Argentine Glaciers**

**Here is one of the seven glaciers of the famed El Tronador or "The Thunderer." El Tronador is the highest mountain in the Argentine National Park of Nahuel-Huapi.**



**Headquarters of Pan-Americanism**

**The Pan American Union Building in Washington. The ground for the building was donated by the United States Government. It was built from funds given by the late Andrew Carnegie. The Pan American Union is now celebrating 50 years of service to co-operation among the Nations of the New World.**



**The Plaza de Armas in Lima, Peru**

**The palm trees that once filled this great square have been sacrificed to provide parking places. The Government buildings in the background are built on the site of the ancient palaces of the Spanish Viceroys. The equestrian statue of Pizarro, founder of Peru, gazes over the scene.**

**Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's Sales (est.) | 500,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 826,270 |
| 1940 volume to date | 59,394,218 |
| 1939 volume to date | 76,408,637 |

## Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Selective recovery tendencies crept into the stock market today but many leaders continued to linger in slightly lower territory.

Air transport and shipbuilding issues again were favored for gains of fractions to around a point, with some getting into new high ground for the year. Steels lagged, however, as did rails and mail orders. Prices remained uneven at the beginning of the final hour.

With scant information available on the British-German Scandinavian warfare, most traders preferred to keep commitments light over the week end. Yesterday's cut in steel quotations presented further complications for bullish forces.

On the upside were shares of N. Y. Shipbuilding, Martin-Parry, Chickasha Cotton Oil, Electric Boat, International Mercantile Marine, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, Douglas Aircraft, General Motors and Chrysler.

Backing away were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, American Telephone, Kennecott, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft and Union Bag & Paper.

### Rail Bonds Rise

Railroad bonds, especially low-priced obligations of bankrupt lines, assumed leadership in an irregularly higher market today.

Principal news affecting the carriers was announcement the Interstate Commerce Commission had approved a final plan of reorganization for the New Haven which, the Commission said, would enable the carrier to "operate efficiently and successfully." There are a sizable number of roads undergoing reorganization and the thought was that more of these would emerge from the "face lifting" operations in the near future.

A half dozen bonds of the New Haven were up 1/8 to more than a point as the session swung into the final hour. Others ahead and active included three separate Erie issues, St. Paul 5s, Alleghany stamped 5s and Santa Fe 4s.

Foreign dollar bonds, especially those of Scandinavian countries, were mostly improved, although there were a few losers and gains were generally small. The several Norway loans did better than others.

Utility and industrial issues held to a narrow range. Fractionally improved were Goodrich 4¼s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s. Under water for small losses were International Telephone 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet, but mostly a shade higher.

## Louisville Road 1939 Net Exceeds 1938 by $4,688,215

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The net income of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1939 exceeded the 1938 total by $4,688,215, the company's annual report to stockholders showed. The 1939 net was $7,394,231.

The report, signed by Lyman Delano, chairman of the board, and James B. Hill, President, said the road carried 5,000,000 tons more freight and nearly 300,000 more passengers last year than in 1938.

Business during the last half of the year, the report continued, offset the loss due to shrinkage in operations during labor trouble in the soft coal fields last spring.

All directors of the company were re-elected and a meeting of the board was called for April 18 in New York to name officers.

Giving details of the $69,243,000 refinancing of a 4 per cent bonds issued 50 years ago, the report cited these highlights of the year's operations:

Railway operating revenues of $88,348,256 increased $8,953,696 or 11.3 per cent, over 1938.

Lake cargo movement of coal was second best in history of the road, having been exceeded only by 1936.

Operating expenses rose $3,980,736, or 6.5 per cent, due to extensive equipment program and the increased business.

Freight revenue jumped $8,886,402 to reach the $76,492,009, but revenues from passengers decreased $185,766 to $6,013,271 because of a reduction Jan. 15 in coach fares from 2 cents to 1½ cents a mile and on June 1 a cut in round trip coach fares from 1½ cents to 1.35 cents a mile.

## Steady Production Of Autos Expected

DETROIT (AP) — Reporting a slight rise in production of automobile plants to an estimated 102,940 cars and trucks, Ward's Automotive reports said no further gains appeared in prospect, but the level of operations should continue fairly steady through the month.

The total output compared with 101,655 last week and 88,050 this week a year ago.

### Mengel Bookings Rise

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — March bookings of The Mengel Company and subsidiaries (wood products and container manufacturers) totaled $908,000, an increase of 19 per cent over the $763,000 booked in March, 1939, it was officially announced. In the first three months of this year, bookings totaled $2,694,000, compared with $2,166,000 reported in the same period of 1939, or an increase of 24 per cent.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 67 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | — ½ |
| 52½ | 45 | Acme Steel (3) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | — ¼ |
| 9 | 7⅛ | Adams Express | 4 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 21 | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Apr11 |
| 19½ | 17⅝ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅛ | 42⅛ | Air Reduct (1a) | 3 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ | — ¼ |
| ⅞ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Apr11 |
| 7 | 6 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 3 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Alleghany Corp | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 12½ | 9½ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Apr12 |
| 14⅝ | 10¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 3 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | + ⅜ |
| 14¼ | 13¾ | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Apr10 |
| 24⅝ | 18¼ | Alleg-L Stl (1⅛e) | 1 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 9⅛ | Allen Ind (¼e) | 3 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 182 | 171 | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 1 | 180½ | 180½ | 180½ | +1¼ |
| 14 | 12 | Allied Kid (.80) | 2 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Apr 8 |
| 15 | 13½ | Allied Mills | 6 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | Apr10 |
| 9⅜ | 7¾ | Allied Stores | 15 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 69½ | 33¾ | Allied Str pf (5) | 4 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | Apr10 |
| 41⅞ | 35½ | Allis-Ch M (1¼e) | 3 | 36⅛ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 14⅜ | Alpha Cem (¼e) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | Apr10 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅝ | Amal Leather | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Apr12 |
| 16¾ | 14¼ | Amal Leath pf | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Apr11 |
| 58½ | 53 | Amerada Cp (2) | 3 | 56 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 18¼ | Am Ag Ch (.30e) | 1 | 19 | 19¼ | 19¼ | Apr12 |
| 71½ | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 32 | 74 | 72¼ | 73½ | +2 |
| 12¾ | 9⅞ | Am Bank Note | 5 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅜ | 5¼ | Am Bosch | 5 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | Apr12 |
| 45¾ | 38¼ | Am Br Sh (.30e) | 2 | 40⅝ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 116½ | 112 | Am Can (4) | 3 | 116 | 115¾ | 116 | + ¼ |
| 176½ | 169⅝ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 173⅛ | 173⅛ | 173⅛ | Apr11 |
| 32½ | 23½ | Am Car & Fdy | 4 | 27 | 26⅜ | 27 | + ½ |
| 43⅛ | 38½ | Am Car pf | 1 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | Apr12 |
| 23½ | 19¼ | Am Ch&C (.40e) | 6 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | + ¼ |
| 109 | 106 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 4 | 109 | 109 | 109 | M'r 20 |
| 138 | 13- | Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 136⅞ | 136⅞ | 136⅞ | Apr11 |
| 9¾ | 6 | Am Coltype(¾e) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Apr12 |
| 8¼ | 6⅝ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Apr12 |
| 14⅜ | 10½ | Am Crystal Sug | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Apr12 |
| 3¼ | 2½ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Apr11 |
| 6½ | 5 | Am European | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Apr 9 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Am & For Pow | 12 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Apr12 |
| 24¼ | 18 | A&FP $6pf(.60k) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 28¼ | 21¼ | A&FP $7pf(.70k) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 7¼ | 4¾ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 38¼ | 28⅞ | Am Haw SS (1) | 47 | 39 | 37¼ | 39 | +2 |
| 6⅛ | 4⅛ | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37 | 33⅝ | Am H & L pf (3) | 2 | 36 | 35½ | 36 | Apr11 |
| 66¼ | 56¼ | Am Home(2.40) | 7 | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | Apr12 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Am Ice | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 24¼ | Am Ice pf(½e) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 5 | Am Internat'l | 2 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | Apr12 |
| 43 | 40½ | Am Inv Ill(2.40) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Apr 8 |
| 53½ | 50¾ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Apr 6 |
| 22¾ | 18⅛ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ⅜ |
| 61½ | 51⅛ | Am Locomot pf | 5 | 57⅞ | 57¾ | 57¾ | Apr12 |
| 14⅞ | 13 | Am M & F (.80) | 4 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | Apr11 |
| 3⅜ | 2⅝ | Am M & Metal | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Apr11 |
| 25 | 22⅜ | Am Metal (¾e) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 121 | 119 | Am Met 6⅔pf(6) | 1 | 121 | 121 | 121 | M'r 19 |
| 5¼ | 3 | Am Power & Lt | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 63¼ | 51¼ | APL $6 pf (2¼k) | 4 | 56 | 56 | 56 | Apr12 |
| 54 | 43 | APL $5 pf(1⅞k) | 1 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | Am Rad & St S | 5 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 13⅝ | Am Roll Mill | 12 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| 70 | 64¼ | Am R M pf (3k) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | — ½ |
| 12¾ | 11¼ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 2 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Apr12 |
| 11⅜ | 9⅛ | Am Seat (½g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Apr12 |
| 54 | 46 | Am Sm & R(½e) | 4 | 53¼ | 52⅝ | 53¼ | + ¼ |
| 146¾ | 142 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 146½ | 146½ | 146½ | +2½ |
| 70 | 64⅞ | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 66 | 65¾ | 66 | Apr 8 |
| 33⅜ | 25¾ | Am Steel F (¼e) | 5 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 12 | Am Stores (¼e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 15 | Am Stove (½e) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Apr12 |
| 23⅜ | 18⅜ | Am Sugar Ref | 12 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | Apr12 |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | Apr12 |
| 18 | 14¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | Apr12 |
| 175¼ | 167¾ | Am T & T (9) | 21 | 173¼ | 172¼ | 173¼ | + ½ |
| 89¼ | 85 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 89 | 89 | 89 | — ¼ |
| 91¾ | 86¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | + ¼ |
| 150½ | 144¾ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 149¾ | 149¾ | 149¾ | |
| 5¾ | 5 | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Am Water Wks | 4 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 100⅛ | 95 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | Apr12 |
| 10⅛ | 7 | Am Woolen | 8 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ | |
| 47¼ | 39 | Am Wool pf (3k) | 2 | 44⅜ | 43¾ | 43¾ | Apr12 |
| 8⅛ | 5¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 11 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 44 | 39 | Am Z ppf(2½k) | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | Apr 9 |
| 32 | 26⅛ | Anaconda (¼e) | 22 | 31⅛ | 30¾ | 30⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 4 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | Apr10 |
| 22⅝ | 19 | Anchor H (.70g) | 4 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ½ |
| 15¾ | 11 | Andes Cop (¼e) | 2 | 15¾ | 15 | 15 | Apr12 |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | A P W Paper | 8 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 31½ | Arch-D-M (.35e) | 3 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Apr 5 |
| 110 | 106½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 109⅝ | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | Apr12 |
| 7⅛ | 5⅛ | Armour Ill | 13 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 59½ | 46¼ | Armour Ill p pf | 2 | 58 | 57½ | 58 | +1 |
| 64¾ | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | Feb 7 |
| 43¾ | 37 | Arm Cork (¼e) | 4 | 41¾ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 11 | 10 | Arnold C (⅜e) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Apr10 |
| 9½ | 8⅛ | Artloom Corp | 4 | 8¾ | 8⅜ | 8¾ | Apr12 |
| 9 | 7¼ | Assd Dry Goods | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | Apr12 |
| 78 | 74¾ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Apr10 |
| 85 | 70 | As DG 2pf(93¾k) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Apr 5 |
| 45 | 36⅜ | Associates In (2) | 1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | — ⅜ |
| 25¼ | 21½ | Atch T & S F | 7 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 57 | 50½ | AT&SF pf(2½e) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Apr 9 |
| 23½ | 16¼ | Atl Coast Line | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 13¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 2 | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18½ | |
| 18¾ | 13¾ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Apr12 |
| 23⅜ | 20½ | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 10 | 10⅞ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 8⅜ | Atlas Corp (½g) | 5 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 51 | 47¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 75 | 63 | Atlas Pow (¾e) | 4 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Apr 9 |
| 8⅝ | 6 | Atlas Tack | 2 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 27⅛ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 51½ | 17⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 8 | 6 | Aviation Corp | 164 | 8 | 7½ | 8 | + ½ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 14 | Bald Loco ct | 10 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 5¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 13¾ | Barber As (¼e) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Apr12 |
| 8⅜ | 7⅜ | Barker Bros | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | Apr11 |
| 13⅜ | 10¾ | Barnsdall Oil | 16 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | Apr12 |
| 34¾ | 25¾ | Bayuk Cig (¼e) | 6 | 33¼ | 32¾ | 32¾ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 26⅜ | Beat Cream (1a) | 2 | 32⅛ | 32 | 32⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 109⅜ | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Apr 4 |
| 127 | 122 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Apr 9 |
| 9⅞ | 9 | Beld-Hem (4a) | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 67½ | 63¾ | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | Apr 2 |
| 36⅜ | 26⅜ | Bendix Av (½e) | 8 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| 22½ | 21 | Ben Ind (.45e) | 5 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Apr12 |
| 56¾ | 55 | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| 39 | 35½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 3 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 83⅞ | 76⅛ | Beth Steel (1e) | 18 | 81 | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 123¾ | 115 | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 123¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ | + ⅜ |
| 34½ | 26¾ | Bigelow-S (1e) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Apr10 |
| 22½ | 19⅝ | Black&Dk (¼e) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 11⅝ | 9¼ | Blaw-Knox | 2 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | |
| 23¼ | 18 | Bliss & L (¼e) | 2 | 22¼ | 21½ | 21¾ | Apr 9 |
| 28 | 19⅛ | Boeing Airplane | 41 | 27⅛ | 26⅜ | 27⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 27¾ | 21½ | Bohn A & B(¼e) | 1 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| 27¾ | 22 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| 24¼ | 21⅜ | Borden Co (.30e) | 4 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | + ¼ |
| 25⅞ | 21¾ | Borg-War (¼e) | 4 | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 2 | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Apr11 |
| 35¾ | 31⅛ | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | — ½ |
| 7 | 6 | Brew Corp (.60) | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 12¾ | 10¼ | Bridgeport B | 5 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 23¾ | 19⅛ | Briggs Mfg (½e) | 16 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 39⅝ | 38 | Briggs & Str (3) | 2 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | Apr10 |
| 53¾ | 51 | Bristol M (2.40) | 5 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ | Apr 9 |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 13⅜ | 12¼ | Bkly & Q T pf ct | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 8 | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | + ¼ |
| 101 | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 4 | 101 | 100⅞ | 101 | Apr11 |
| 63⅛ | 48 | Bkly-Man pf ct | 2 | 62⅛ | 62 | 62⅛ | Apr11 |
| 23½ | 20 | Bkly Un G (½e) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 36⅝ | 35 | Brown Sh(½e) | 1 | 36⅜ | 36⅝ | 36⅜ | Apr12 |
| 29½ | 21¼ | Bruns-Bal (¼e) | 2 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | — ½ |
| 19⅛ | 8¾ | Bucyrus-Erie | 2 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Budd Mfg | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Budd Wheel | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 27⅞ | 20 | Bullard Co (¼e) | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| 33 | 28¾ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ¼ |
| 21⅝ | 18 | Burling Mill (1) | 3 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12½ | 10¾ | Burr Ad Mc(.20e) | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 7⅝ | 6⅝ | Butler Br (.15e) | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 20¾ | But Bros pf(1½) | 3 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | Apr10 |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 2 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 11 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 15½ | 13⅜ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Apr11 |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 26⅞ | 21½ | Calif Packing | 8 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| 52½ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Apr 9 |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | Callahan Z-Lead | 6 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 8⅛ | 6½ | Cal & Hecla(½e) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 13¼ | Camp Wy (.65e) | 5 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ¼ |
| 23½ | 16½ | Can Dry | 4 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4¾ | Canadian Pacific | 9 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 40½ | 37¾ | Cannon M (½e) | 3 | 39½ | 39⅛ | 39½ | |
| 6 | 5 | Capital Ad A | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ¼ |
| 28½ | 23 | Carpent (½e) | 1 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ¼ |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.05e) | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Apr 9 |
| 75 | 66 | Case (JI) Co | 4 | 70½ | 69 | 69 | Apr10 |
| 56½ | 47¼ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 4 | 52 | 51⅞ | 52 | + ½ |
| 33⅞ | 26⅜ | Celanese (½a) | 4 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32⅝ | |
| 12½ | 9⅞ | Celotex Corp | 6 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 21¾ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 4 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | Apr12 |
| 3⅜ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 7 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | Apr12 |
| 5⅞ | 4¼ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | Apr10 |
| 9 | 6¾ | Cent Violetta S | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Apr12 |
| 6 | 5⅛ | Century Rib M | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Apr12 |
| 41½ | 37 | Cerro de Pas(2e) | 16 | 40 | 39½ | 40 | + ¾ |
| 8⅜ | 6⅛ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 21 | 18¼ | Chain Belt (½e) | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Apr12 |
| 28¾ | 21 | Cham P&F(.15e) | 3 | 27 | 26 | 26 | Apr12 |
| 29½ | 15 | Checker Cab | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Apr11 |
| 42⅜ | 36¾ | Ches&Ohio(2½) | 3 | 39⅞ | 39¾ | 39⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 97½ | 94 | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | Apr10 |
| 47⅜ | 41¼ | Ches Corp | 8 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 11½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Apr 4 |
| 3⅜ | ¼ | Chi & N West | 22 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Chi & N West pf | 3 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 15⅜ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 9¾ | Chi Mail Order | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 13 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr11 |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 10⅞ | Chi Pneu Tool | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| 35⅞ | 33¾ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34 | Apr12 |
| 50 | 46 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 2 | 48 | 46 | 48 | Apr 3 |
| ⅜ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr12 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| ¾ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr10 |
| 11½ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 5 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 13¾ | 11⅛ | Chickasha Cot | 48 | 15⅜ | 13⅞ | 14¾ | +1 |
| 6⅝ | 4⅝ | Childs Co | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Apr12 |
| 91⅜ | 79½ | Chrysler (1¼e) | 14 | 88½ | 88 | 88 | + ¼ |
| 14¼ | 12⅜ | City I & F (.30e) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | Apr10 |
| 3¾ | 2⅞ | City Stores | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| 39⅜ | 28 | Clark Equip(1a) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 43¼ | 35½ | Clev Gr B (.40e) | 5 | 41⅜ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 41½ | 35⅛ | Climax M (1.20) | 3 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | |
| 45½ | 35⅞ | Cluett P (½e) | 4 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| 131 | 118 | Coca-Cola (¾e) | 1 | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ | Apr11 |
| 63 | 61 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Apr 9 |
| 20 | 16⅝ | Colgate P (½) | 10 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 103¾ | 102⅝ | Colgate pf cld(6) | 3 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | M'r 5 |
| 35½ | 28 | Collins & A (2e) | 2 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | Apr12 |
| 21½ | 17 | Col Fuel & Iron | 6 | 21 | 20 | 20⅜ | Apr12 |
| 26⅜ | 23 | Col Br A (.45e) | 3 | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | + ⅜ |
| 26¼ | 22¾ | Col Br B (.45e) | 4 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅜ | Col G & E (.20e) | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| 93½ | 86 | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | + ½ |
| 8½ | 6¾ | Colum Pict | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | Apr12 |
| 23½ | 19½ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | Apr11 |
| 98¾ | 87⅞ | Col Carb (1e) | 1 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | Apr 9 |
| 43 | 45 | Comi Credit (4) | 4 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¾ | — ¼ |
| 108⅛ | 104 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Apr12 |
| 56 | 51¼ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 3 | 55 | 54½ | 55 | + ½ |
| 113 | 110½ | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | Apr 3 |
| 16⅝ | 13 | Coml Solvents | 6 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | |
| 110⅛ | 107 | Com'th & South | 24 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅞ | Com Film Ind | 2 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | Apr11 |
| 10 | 8¼ | Cons F pf (¼k) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | Apr12 |
| 4½ | 3¾ | Cons Laundries | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 28 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Apr12 |
| ¾ | ½ | Consol'n Coal | 9 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 18½ | 14½ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Apr 9 |
| 104 | 100⅜ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Apr12 |
| 18¼ | 14⅜ | Container (¼e) | 5 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 15⅜ | 12¼ | Cont Bak (A) | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 50 | 46 | Cont Bak (B) | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Apr12 |
| 97½ | 91½ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 4 | 92 | 92 | 92 | + ¼ |
| 49¼ | 41¼ | Cont Can (1e) | 8 | 46¾ | 46½ | 46¾ | + ¼ |
| 116½ | 113 | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | Apr 9 |
| 9¼ | 6⅝ | Cont Diam Fib | 4 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| 40⅞ | 38 | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 3 | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | |
| 4¾ | 3⅛ | Cont Motors | 8 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 22⅛ | Cont O Del (½e) | 19 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 33 | 25 | Cont Steel (½e) | 3 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | + ½ |
| 22⅞ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.20e) | 22 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 64 | 52½ | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 4 | 63 | 62½ | 63 | Apr10 |
| 65⅛ | 58½ | Corn Prods (3) | 17 | 60⅜ | 60 | 60 | Apr 9 |
| 177 | 170 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 1 | 175 | 175 | 175 | Apr 9 |
| 7½ | 4⅝ | Coty Inc (¼e) | 21 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅞ | Coty Internat | 7 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 19¾ | Crane Co | 5 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | |
| 105 | 98 | Crane cv pf (5) | 1 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | Apr12 |
| 32¾ | 28½ | Cream of Wh (2) | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| 7¾ | 6⅜ | Crosley Corp | 2 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | Apr10 |
| 38⅞ | 27 | Crown Cork & S | 7 | 35½ | 35 | 35 | — ½ |
| 43¼ | 37½ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 6 | 42⅜ | 42¼ | 42¼ | Apr12 |
| 19¼ | 15 | Crown Zell (¾e) | 12 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| 43 | 34¼ | Crucible Steel | 4 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | |
| 90 | 78¼ | Crucible Stl pf | 2 | 88 | 88 | 88 | Apr10 |
| 8¼ | 6⅛ | Cuban-Am Sug | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛

Commerce and Finance

# Retail Trade Activity Broadens on Wide Front Past Week

Business and Industry

## Bank Deposits Hit New High In N. Y. State

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—New York State mutual savings banks' total deposits as of March 31, totaled $5, 675,501,790, a new high record, the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York announced. This represented a gain of $76,577,214 from the end of 1939, and an increase of $197,394,712 since one year ago, or a record gain for the 12 months.

The number of savings accounts at the end of March stood at 6,046,779, a gain of 40,448 for the quarter and of 79,622 since one year ago. It is estimated by the association that the savings deposits in mutual savings banks in New York State now represent approximately 22 per cent of savings deposits in all classes of banks throughout the country and 11 per cent of the total individual bank deposits of all kinds in the United States.

Elbert S. Embler, President of the Association and President of the Walden Savings Bank of Walden, New York, declared:

"The large volume of new money being constantly brought to the savings banks creates an investment problem of increasing magnitude. Although the savings banks in New York State have adhered to the 2 per cent dividend rate for a period of 4½ years, the present investment market is such that it is exceedingly difficult to invest large amounts of new funds at rates which will return a net of 2 per cent after modest administration charges and provision for reserves. Consequently, the savings banks, while as anxious as ever to encourage the real saver, are endeavoring to discourage temporary money by the adoption of stringent limitations on the amount which may be deposited."

"A point which should be a source of public gratification," Mr. Embler continued, "is that when the savings increase recorded by the savings banks is combined with the increase in other forms of savings, it is strong evidence that a large part of our population recognizes the fundamental necessity for steady accumulation of a portion of their earnings as the basis for future security and well-being."

## Chrysler Corp. Sales Best in History

DETROIT (AP)—K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, reported first quarter 1940 sales, covering domestic and export shipments from plants in the United States and Canada, were the highest for any first quarter in the corporation's history.

For the three months, Mr. Keller said, sales of Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler passenger cars, Plymouth and Dodge commercial cars and Dodge trucks totaled 344,759 vehicles, an increase of 76,239 units over the first quarter of 1939. A sales total of 283,571 units in the first quarter of 1937 was the previous high.

Largest percentage increase over last year's figures was that of the Chrysler division, 47 per cent. A total output of individual divisions was not announced.

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*Retail Executives*

Above: C. D. Ryan, General Merchandise Manager and (below) E. R. Wimmer, Retail Operating Manager, Elected Vice-Presidents of Montgomery Ward & Co.

## U. S. Gold Imports In March Largest Since April, 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that March imports of gold, totaling $459,844,673, were the largest for any month since April, 1939.

The March total was double the February figure, and was nearly $100,000,000 larger than the March, 1939, total.

British shipments of metal in preparation for purchases of airplanes and other war supplies accounted for most of the imports. Canada shipped $249,873,000, the United Kingdom $35,268,000, South Africa $24,406,000, India $11,813,000, and Australia $7,409,000.

Other principal shippers included Sweden with $65,991,000, Switzerland $28,907,000, Italy $11,760,000, and Japan, $5,797,000.

Silver imports totaled $5,724,000 in March, compared with $4,070,317 in February, and $7,206,579 in March, 1939. Principal shipments were $2,556,000 from Mexico, $48,000 from Canada, $1,419,000 from Japan, and $612,000 from Peru.

Since a large part of the British gold shipments was deposited in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, "earmarked" gold in the country increased $213,447,000 during March, to a total of $1,299,463,000.

Exports in the month included $17,881 of gold and $657,274 of silver.

## Libbey Glass Firm Net $1.15 a Share

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Net profit of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company for the first three months of this year amounted to $2,897,952 after depreciation, Federal taxes and all charges, and was equivalent to $1.15 each on 2,519,958 shares of capital stock, John D. Biggers, president, reported to stockholders following a meeting of directors. In the first quarter of last year the net profit was $1,722,780, or 69 cents a share.

At the annual meeting which preceded the Board's meeting, the stockholders re-elected all directors and voted to make 66,000 unissued shares of stock available to the employee stock purchase plan.

Commenting on the company's business, Mr. Biggers declared that while the trend since the peak attained last Autumn had been one of moderate decline, sales and profits in the first quarter were higher than a year before.

## Business in Oregon Is Still Moving Upward

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore. — Business along the local front continued its upward surge in March, figures tabulated for Portland disclosed, but foreign exports shipped from Portland failed to measure up to the total for the same period a year ago, although the March, 1940, figure was better than the month previous this year.

Portland's bank clearings for March totaled $158,927,343, as compared with $152,316,743 for the same month last year.

There were 535 permits for construction issued with a total valuation of $1,015,460. New homes attracted 175 permits, aggregating $719,680.

## Retail Sales 6 to 11 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Trade activity broadened on a wide front this week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"The expansion in activity noted in some business channels a week ago took hold with greater vigor during the current week," the credit agency said.

"Industrial markets reported increased sales, accompanied by a firmer to higher price tendency, as extension of the war area in Europe encouraged more liberal coverings in metals, paper, and textiles.

"Consumer purchasing also broadened, enlarging sales gains compared with a year ago.

"Retailers' orders at wholesale were increasing moderately, but samll individual commitments indicated that a wait-and-see attitude was still preferred as far as future needs were concerned."

In retail apparel lines, pick-up centered in women's ready-to-wear lines. Hardware sales expanded. Auto sales continued strong. For the nation as whole, retail volume averaged 6 to 11 per cent above last year.

On a regional basis, year-to-year comparisons ranged from a decline of 2 to 6 per cent in the Middle West to an advance of 7 to 12 per cent for the East and Southwest. Other percentage gains were: New England 5 to 9, South 6 to 10, Northwest 7 to 9, and Pacific Coast 3 to 8.

"Business in wholesale markets was still spotty, but ordering for near-term needs revealed an expanding tendency," the agency added.

Regarding price trends, the agency reported:

"Concessions were said to be available in some types of seasonal apparel, but any price pressure by buyers in other major lines was being strongly resisted."

"A softening of prices in sports coats and suits failed to awaken important buying interest. Orders for dressy coats in boxy styles gained briskly and dress buying continued to expand, with meshes and sheers leading in volume. Accessory reorders indicated an early white season, particularly in millinery, gloves, and novelty jewelry.

"In men's clothing, Spring and Summer suits moved well on reorders, and shirts, hosiery, underwear, and neckwear were bought for special promotions. The men's straw hat market was said to be enjoying its best season in some time.

"Calls for home furnishings and hardware were mostly for staples. Summer furniture, curtains and draperies, and hard-surface floorcoverings were ordered for prompt delivery. In hardware, gardening equipment, electrical goods, and paints and varnishes were stressed."

## U. S. May Cancel Some Bank Credits To Scandinavia

NEW YORK (AP)—Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Federal Export-Import Bank, said that the war's spread to Scandinavia might require the cancellation of some U. S. Government credits extended to those countries.

He spoke before the academy of political science, departing from his prepared speech to describe events in Scandinavia as "shocking."

## Bank Deposits Continue Gains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, April 12 — Detroit banks which set a record last year in deposits, capping even the predepression year-end record of 1929, have improved even last December's showing, reports from Kenneth M. Burns, Manager of the Detroit Clearing House Association, reveal.

As of March 26, 1940, the statement for all Detroit banks—including nonclearing house members—showed deposits totaling $935,495,000 as compared with $889,550,000 for the end of last year. It was even higher than the previous all-time high which was touched in June, 1929, a few months prior to the stock market crash, when deposits totaled $902,235,000.

This later figure shows that Detroit, which following the bank holiday, immediately started on the comeback trail, is still pushing steadily ahead; and the first three months of 1940 indicate an even better year-end picture for this year than last.

## Brokers' Loans Increase $8,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City total $489,000,000.

The week ended April 10 and the total represented an increase of $8,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $541,000,000.

## General Foods' Earnings Rise in First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — General Foods Corporation earned about 80 cents a common share in the first quarter compared with 74.5 cents a share for the first 1939 quarter, C. M. Chester, chairman, told stockholders. He estimated dollar sales would be 10 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

## Mexico Reported Negotiating Oil Sale to Big U. S. Concern

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY — Negotiations for the sale of $20,000,000 worth of Mexican oil to the Petroleum Heat and Power Company, an affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, are arousing intense interest here. This sale, if completed, will have a double economic and political importance since it would be the biggest concluded by the Mexican government since the expropriation and would also mark the weakening of the boycott of the Standard Oil Company against Mexican oil.

That the sale may be connected with the current negotiations in Washington between the Mexican Government and the Sinclair Oil Company, seeking a settlement of the dispute over the expropriation, is thought possible. If an agreement with Sinclair is reached, breaking the united front of the oil companies, conclusion of the Petroleum Heat and Power Company deal might rapidly follow.

While complete details of the $20,000,000 deal are not available, it is understood that the Mexican oil will be sold sufficiently under the market price to compensate for import taxes into the United States and for transportation charges. On the same basis other independent United States companies are seeking contracts for Mexican oil but are facing a serious handicap in the present shortage of tankers, caused by the war.

**Pact With Japan**

Conclusion of a new contract with the Japanese controlled "La Laguna" company is also announced This provides for the sale of 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil, 210,000 barrels of gasoline and 192,000 barrels of kerosene to Japan. Delivery is scheduled within a year and will be made at the ports of Tampico and Minatitlan. Cash is being paid by the Japanese interests for the Mexican oil.

The Japanese sale is made at 30 cents below the market price in order to compensate for the extra carriage charges through the Panama Canal and the 1500 miles extra transportation over oil bought at California ports. It marks another step in the intensive efforts of Japanese agents here to increase their trade with Mexico.

Reports of a forthcoming trade treaty between Mexico and Japan are however discounted by an authoritative government spokesman. No such treaty is anticipated, he said, pointing out that the Mexican commission now en route to Tokyo is chiefly composed of businessmen. Among the few government representatives included none are empowered to sign such a treaty.

**Chile Buys Oil**

A smaller oil deal recently contracted is for the sale of 200,000 barrels of oil to the Chilean Government. This sale is made for cash and while increased trade between the two nations is being sought its expansion is made difficult by the fact that neither Mexico nor Chile have a merchant marine sufficient to transport their products.

Chile is one of the few Latin American nations with which Mexico could have an extensive trade since their products do not duplicate each other. Chile can sell to Mexico nitrates for fertilizers much needed here and its fine wines. Mexico can send to Chile sugar, rice and oil but such trade is dependent upon freighters which are not now available.

Efforts to complete a commercial treaty with Cuba are also encountering difficulties. Mexico now has a favorable balance of trade with Cuba and there are few Cuban products which could be sold here.

## Manufacturers Expanding In Chicago Area

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Economists and industrialists here are digesting some interesting statistics showing that plant expansions by manufacturers in the Chicago area during the first quarter this year involved four times as much money and twice as many companies as during the first quarter of 1939.

For one thing it would appear to show that despite political uncertainties business is not hesitating to invest more money and expand operations. Some also hold that it shows that in spite of high taxes operation here is still profitable. Another angle is that having to do with the trend that some have seen toward decentralization of industrial operation.

**Consolidation**

There are no figures on which to base a comparison, but observers note that at least there is a substantial movement in the direction of consolidation.

The value of industrial expansion in the first quarter of 1939, the industrial department of the Chicago Association of Commerce says, was $3,900,000. This year for that period there was spent over $16,000,000. Last year 25 firms were involved and this year 64.

In addition it is noted that six manufacturers began operations here for the first time during the first quarter this year, while in that period last year there was but one newcomer.

**Plants Expand**

Prominent among the concerns making expansions of facilities during the first three months of 1940 are: Sears, Roebuck and Company, with the largest one story warehouse in its chain; the Red Head Brand Company, manufacturer of sport clothing which is constructing a new plant; W. C. Ritchie and Company, manufacturer of fibre cans; American Manganese Steel Company; Chicago Extruded Metals Company; Revere Electric Company; Cromwell Paper Company; General Bronze Corporation; Container Corporation of America; Albert Schwill and Company; Rheem Manufacturing Company; Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company; Hills-McCanna Company; Acme Steel Company; Johnson and Johnson; Western Electric Company; and Clearing Machinery Company.

## Consolidated Oil Net 55 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Oil Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income for 1939 of $7,540,880, or 55 cents a common share, the same share earning as in 1938, when net income was $7,737,712.

The report pointed out that the company operated at a loss in the first six months of last year, then made more than $8,400,000 profit in the last half after a subsidiary, Sinclair Refining Co., increased the price of gasoline ½ cent a gallon in 42 states.

**Allied Stores Corp.**

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Stores Corporation and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended January 31 of $3,435,585, or $1.26 a common share, compared with $2,233,720, or 59 cents a share, in the previous 12 months. The report includes operations of subsidiaries acquired during the year from the dates of acquisition only.

## Massachusetts Home Building Rises 126 P. C.

Home building in Massachusetts increased 126 per cent during the first three months of 1940 as compared with last year, according to figures released today by the Department of Labor and Industries

Applications for dwellings amounted to $7,473,260 against $3,111,915 for 1939 to take up the slack in a tail-spinning commercial building volume which dropped 67.7 per cent. Total building values for all classes of structures reached $11,984,333 against $11,726,745 in 1939.

March building contracts for New England pushed the total for that region to more than 100 per cent above the February figures Both residential and non-residential activities participated in bringing about this improved situation, said James A. Harding, Jr., New England manager of Dodge Reports.

Residential and non-residential building contracts awarded in the six New England states had a combined March total of $13,747,000 which included a 101 per cent rise over February's $6,835,000.

The larger March volume was recorded for residential work in New England. Dodge Reports reveals that contracts for work and materials were valued at $8,259,000. Here, the classification gain was 85 per cent. In February the residential total was at $4,416,000.

Non-residential building had a better improvement over the preceding month but operated on a smaller dollar volume. Contracts went to $5,497,000 from February's $2,419,600.

## Argentina Shows Excess of Exports

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentine trade for the first two months of this year shows an excess of exports of 54,497,000 pesos (about $16,000,000), with imports of 298,452,000 pesos (about $89,000,000) against exports of 352,949,000 (about $105,000,000).

The imports represented an increase of 50.8 per cent over those in a similar period last year and exports an increase of 44.7 per cent.

The United States was in first place as the source of imports, representing 27.1 per cent of the total against 15.7 per cent a year before. British imports ranked second, or 20.9 per cent.

As the destination of Argentine exports in the two months' period, Great Britain ranked first, taking 20.4 per cent, as against the United States, in second place, with 16.7 per cent.

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## First Quarter Auto Output Is Well Above '39

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry completed the first quarter of 1940 with a total production of 1,309,134 passenger cars and trucks, Ward's Automotive Reports says in its current issue. Last year the first three months accounted for 1,063,977 of the year's total output of 3,732,374 units.

The motor industry began the second half of its 1940 model season with approximately 500,000 new vehicles in dealers' hands, in transit or awaiting shipment. This heavy inventory, say some sources, suggests the likelihood of a sharp curtailment of production in the near future.

Ward's Reports, however, says that present indications point to an April production of "around 450,000 cars," which would maintain the modest upward trend, last month's volume having totaled approximately 436,000 units. Assemblies during April a year ago, were 354,266.

"Reports to the factories," the trade publication says, "indicated important improvement in retail sales during the second 10-day March period. After the very disappointing showing of the first third of the month, the second period's results were heartening, even though they failed to make up completely the volume sag which preceded it.

"At this period deliveries are conditioned mainly by the weather. It will require the full bloom of spring to measure accurately the breadth of the demand. Pending such weather the satisfying quality of sales during the winter months furnishes fair indication that spring business will be good."

Noting the "completion of preliminary arrangements" for further war purchases, particularly in the aviation industry, the trade review points out that this suggests "added volume for the many motor parts manufacturers who supply not only the auto industry but the aviation industry as well.

"Already," it continues, "such plants are loaded with heavy backlogs; it might be logical to expect expansion in facilities to accommodate the new purchases."

## American Radiator Sales Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Co. sharply increased first quarter sales and profit over a year ago, Henry M. Reed, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Gross sales of all United States subsidiaries increased 9.7 per cent over the first quarter of 1939. Profits from domestic operations in the first two months of the year were $245,000, against a loss of $335,000 in the similar months last year.

Foreign units, he added, were still able to show black figures up to and including February. Profits for the first two months stood at $294,000 against $408,000 in January and February a year ago.

## Trade on Amsterdam Bourse Low; Few New Capital Issues

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM — The turnover on the Amsterdam bourse for several months has been very low. Investments in shares also, have shown considerable falling off. If, however, there had been purchases in shares, the total amount invested in shares would have shown no alteration, because these purchases would have concerned only shiftings of capital and no new capital investments.

The total share holdings would have shown an expansion only if important new capital issues had taken place. But, except for some small issues, no important issues for new capital have come on the market.

The conclusion seems justified that in prevailing circumstances an expansion of the total security holdings will only take the form of bonds.

**Investing Problems**

Large institutional investors, such as insurance companies and savings banks have for some years sought a way out by investment in real estate and mortgage loans in order to avoid too large investments in bonds.

But even if, for these concerns, the problem of investing their funds in bonds or shares again became actual, they would have to meet with insoluable technical difficulties, if they were, in principle, prepared to invest a larger percentage of their funds in shares.

If the institutional investors should decide to act so, the result would be a transfer on a large scale of shares from private holdings to institutional investors. The present position of the stock exchange would make such large transactions impossible.

A regular large demand for shares on the part of this kind of investor would undoubtedly result in a rapid price rise, so that very soon they would no longer be an attractive proposition.

For private investors a gradual alteration in their security holdings is possible, so long as such development were not general and prices of shares were moving on an attractive low level. It is however surprising that such a development failed to come, in spite of the fact that working results and dividends paid by Netherlands companies for 1939 so far published, are generally satisfactory and even favorable.

**Decline In Capital**

One must not forget, however, that capital forming in these times is considerably reduced and it is even possible that savings are coming to a standstill. Heavy Government taxes absorb a steadily growing part of the national income.

The private investors, who receive funds from repayments of bonds, are inclined not to invest much of these funds, but to strengthen their liquid position owing to the possibility of further Government loans of a compulsory nature. For these reasons the demand for re-investments on the share and bond market is very small.

The result of all these factors is that the picture of the stock exchange has wholly changed. During the period in which conversions of loans were very numerous, a regular demand for bonds on the Amsterdam stock exchange kept the prices high, but now prices of bonds are moving on a level that represents a net yield on first-class bonds of more than 4½ per cent. It is difficult to predict whether this situation will show any alteration during the war.

**Investment Risks**

The risks of share holdings are usually greatest when the yield on this type of investment is equal or even lower than that on bonds. This was the case in 1929 when various shares on Wall Street yielded less than three per cent. During 1933 the same development took place and also during 1936 the average yield on shares in the United States approached that on bonds.

In all these cases the reaction on the stock exchange started with lower bond prices and later came the sharp reaction on the share markets. The result was that the yield on both types of securities increased substantially, in spite of the fact that dividends became smaller.

The situation on the stock exchange here in Amsterdam as well as in Wall Street is by no means such that it can be compared with the above-mentioned periods.

There is, however, a difference in valuation of bonds here and in the United States owing to the fact that there was a rally in Wall Street for this type of securities after the reaction at the declaration of war, while this improvement did not take place here. But on neither markets are there indications of a decline in prices of bonds, which could be taken as a symptom of a coming weaker tendency on the share market

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| Eliot Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Apr. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | May 10 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Apr. 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | May 10 |

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Fewer Urban Foreclosures In February

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—There were 10 per cent fewer urban foreclosures during February than in January when they dropped to the lowest average monthly level in the last 14 years, it is reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

With the foreclosure index of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics based on figures for 1934, the decrease in February from January previously has averaged only 8 per cent during the last six years (1934-40).

Numbering 5,825, February foreclosures by all types of mortgage lenders were 30 per cent below February of last year in the entire non-farm area of the nation, the Board's Division said.

There were 27 per cent fewer foreclosures in the first two months of this year than in the same period of 1939.

Recessions of 8 per cent from January and 28 per cent from the comparable month last year were reported for forclosure activity in metropolitan communities—counties containing one or more cities of 100,000 and greater population.

The greatest declines from January were registered in the Winston-Salem Federal Home Loan Bank district of southeastern states—24 per cent—and the Portland (Ore.) district of Pacific northwestern states—21 per cent. The largest decreases—51 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively—from February last year were experienced in the Chicago district of Illinois and Wisconsin and the Little Rock district of five southwestern states.

Approximately 15 per cent of the foreclosures are on commercial properties and the rest on homes, the Division estimates. Its survey is based upon monthly reports from sheriffs, county and court clerks, recorders and other local government officials in 1,600 communities throughout the country.

## Bill to Cut Tax On Odd Lots Is Vetoed by Lehman

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Governor Lehman, reviewing a financial battle with the Legislature's majority Republicans, vetoed a bill which would have abolished double taxation on odd-lot stock transactions.

While lawmakers approved the measure in response to protests from the New York Stock Exchange that the levy is driving odd-lot stock sales from the State, the Governor maintained it would cause a $1,500,000 revenue loss.

Governor Lehman approved a measure designed to remove any obstacles to stock exchange enforcement of rules prohibiting members making public markets in its own stocks on exchanges outside the State.

The measure, repealing a section of the penal law, was introduced at the request of the exchange and was viewed by the Governor as an aid to "bringing back to the New York exchange business diverted to other exchanges of 'mutually traded' shares."

The Governor also made law a prohibition—after next August—of the sale, distribution and possession of fireworks except in the event of licensed public displays.

## Check Clearances 11 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Another rise in New York check clearances in the week ended April 10 helped all reporting cities top a year ago for the second consecutive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest returns from 22 leading cities showed total bank clearings of $5,030,032,000, or 11.1 per cent ahead of $4,526,432,000 in the comparable 1939 period. However, this represented a decline of $1,236,025,000 from the preceding week.

### Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Although the market has taken somewhat longer than anticipated to return to the 149 level, now that it has done so we are still inclined to regard the current interruption of the uptrend as providing the opportunity looked for to make new or additional commitments.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Hides: While the European situation dominates the market news will be of such character as to cause reactions from time to time, but the longer trend appears to be upwards. Cocoa: For the time being, we feel that advances will meet increasing selling.

## Dividend Meetings

Dividend meetings of important companies as reported by Fitch Investors Service follow:

**Monday, April 15**

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).

**Tuesday, April 16**

Public Service Corp. of N. J. (all classes Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

**Wednesday, April 17**

General Cigar Co., Inc. (Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
General Foods Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") (11 a. m.)
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (5½% & 6% Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)

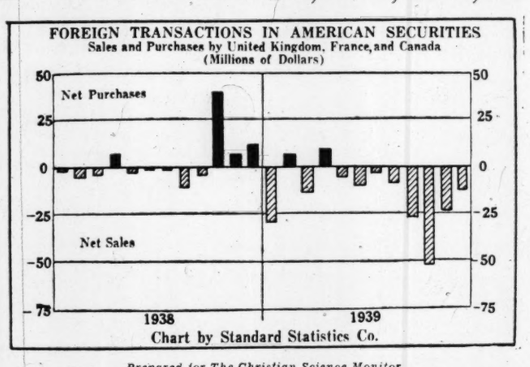
**Thursday, April 18**

Belding Heminway Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
International Harvester Co. (7% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
National Lead Co. (7% Pfd. "A") (11:15 a. m.)
National Power & Light Co (Com.) (3 p. m.)

**Friday, April 19**

White (S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

## Allies' Negotiable Investments In U. S. Around $2,000,000,000




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Allies held around $1,420,000,000 of readily negotiable United States investments at the end of August, 1939. In addition, they owned about $1,540,000,000 of direct and other investments, including foreign branches and wholly-owned enterprises in this country. It would be difficult to find buyers for many of the direct investments, even if the foreign nations wished to surrender their ownership. Nevertheless, it should be possible, as in the World War, to convert one third or more into dollars. Thus, the Allies should be able to obtain at least $2,000,000,000 from their investments, if needed.

## Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of April 6

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the first week of April, largely as a result of weakening prices for livestock, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The all commodity index dropped to 77.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since early last September.

The farm products group index registered the most marked decline, a little over 1½ per cent. Foods, hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal and housefurnishing goods declined slightly. Minor advances were recorded for the fuel and lighting material and building material groups. Miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from last week.

Primarily because of weakening prices for agricultural commodities, silk and scrap steel, the raw materials group index fell 1 per cent.

| | Apr. 6. | Mar. 30. | % chgs.to Apr. 6, 1940, from Mar. 30, | Apr. 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity groups | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1939 |
| All commodties | 77.6 | 77.9 | —0.4 | + 2.2 |
| Farm products | 67.0 | 68.1 | —1.6 | + 5.0 |
| Foods | 69.7 | 69.8 | — .1 | + 1.9 |
| Hides & lea prods | 101.6 | 102.0 | — .4 | —10.7 |
| Textile products | 71.9 | 72.5 | — .8 | + 8.8 |
| Fuel & lt materls | 72.5 | 72.3 | + .3 | — 1.5 |
| Metls & metl prds | 95.4 | 95.5 | — .1 | — 1.1 |
| Building materials | 93.2 | 93.1 | + .1 | + 3.7 |
| Chemicals & drugs | 76.9 | 77.2 | — .4 | + 1.3 |
| Housefurng goods | 89.4 | 89.5 | — .1 | + 3.4 |
| Miscell commodts | 76.6 | 76.6 | — | + 3.7 |
| Raw materials | 71.1 | 71.8 | —1.0 | + 4.1 |
| Semimanuf articls | 79.1 | 79.5 | — .5 | + 6.2 |
| Finished products | 80.9 | 81.0 | — .1 | + .9 |
| All commodities other than farm prods | 80.0 | 80.1 | — .1 | + 1.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 82.7 | 82.8 | — .1 | + 2.6 |

## 18 Slum Clearance Loans Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt approved $13,004,000 of United States Housing Authority loan contracts for 18 slum clearance and low-rent housing projects in eight states and Puerto Rico.

Nathan Straus, Administrator of the USHA, said the President's action brought the total of approved USHA loans to $634,953,126 for 165 local housing authorities and reduced the USHA fund for further loans to $44,144,838. The approved loans:

Los Angeles, $3,132,000; Key West, Fla., $650,000; St. Petersburg, Fla., $637,000; Annapolis, Md., $351,000; Combridge, Mass., $1,815,000; Hamtramck, Mich., $1,263,000; Kinston, N. C., $972,000; Dayton, Ohio, $1,137,000; Scranton, Pa., $1,085,000; Puerto Rico Housing Authority, $1,739,000; San Juan, P. R., $223,000.

Mr. Straus said the 18 projects would house 3,829 families.

### Steel Head Sees War Clouding Business Horizon

CLEVELAND (AP) — America's major foreign customers "are literally burning up their purchasing power" in the European conflict, said Vice-President Donald B. Gillies of Republic Steel Corp.

"Temporarily, some lines of American industry are experiencing sudden and abnormal demand," said Mr. Gillies in an address prepared for an annual conference of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

"Theoretically, the United States may secure foreign customers who, because of the war, cannot get supplies from Europe—but in practice this does not seem to be working out. It means rush business in some lines today, and a possible enormous let-down tomorrow."

Mr. Gillies termed the war and the possibility of "another four years" of the New Deal "clouds on America's business horizon."

He asserted that business in the "good old days" was "not criticized, investigated, persecuted or held up for trial before the public." He said "nevertheless, when you add up all the pluses and minuses and strike a balance, the net result is still progress."

### Columbia Gas Common Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. have ordered the first dividend on the common stock since 1937. A payment of 20 cents a share was declared, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20. The last dividend was 25 cents in November, 1937. The regular quarterly payments of $1,50 on the cumulative 6 per cent preferred, series "A," $1.25 on the cumulative preferred 5 per cent series and $1.25 on the 5 per cent cumulative preference, was ordered, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

## Heard in Wall Street

The allegedly impending fight in the Stock Exchange over the Chairmanship of the Board of Governors is all over. Those dissatisfied have until April 22 to put up an independent against the Nominating Committee's choice of Edward Bartlett, but both the two runners-up, Ed Bartlett and Robert Boylan, have indicated that they won't have their names put up.

There hasn't been a rival candidate for the leading elective office of the Exchange since the mind of man runneth back 10 years or more. Of course there hasn't been a contest for chairmanship of the Board, because that office didn't exist until the reorganization two years ago. There was a threat that Richard Whitney might run against the Nominating Committee's choice of Mr. Charles Gay for President five or six years ago, but Mr. Whitney didn't choose to run. He had his hands full.

This week's better markets may have had considerable to do with the fading out of opposition talk, wherefore it may be said that seven weeks' grumbling blows off at a blast of good business. Of those whose names were originally considered by the Nominating Committee for the chairmanship all but three refused some time ago. The three were Edward Bartlett, a floor broker who has been chairman for two years and who said he was tired; Charles Harding, who is not on the floor, and Bob Boylan, said to have been for a "more aggressive" Exchange policy in dealing with the SEC.

When rumors floated that there was dissatisfaction over Mr. Martin all three promptly said they were "Martin men." The Nominating Committee picked Charles Harding, which, some people said, flouted the floor crowd. Now it's over.

* * *

The investment trust hearings so far are reported dull and poorly attended. Senator Wagner is always there, and the other senators occasionally. Representative Lea is said to have stated that he introduced the bill as a courtesy to the Administration but it's poorly drafted and he won't have his House Committee bothered with it. The SEC's technique is unchanged from the standard technique—hammer on abuses, build up a horror picture and spring the "need." The bill has some 80 mentions of "subject to rules and regulations of the SEC." Some the investment trust people are prepared to accept; on some 30 of them they say either the SEC knows what it wants and should state it now or doesn't know what it wants and should let Congress decide.

There's a general feeling the bill won't get through this Congress. The SEC testimony is to be over this week; then come the companies. The New York people thought for a time they would have to take the offense alone, but from all over have come requests for hearing and the fear is that there will be 40 or 50 inadequate criticisms of the bill. It says that no investment trust director shall be a director of a corporation unless the trust holds 5 per cent of the corporation's stock. This would cut investment trust directors off virtually every board, for the bill would limit the trusts to $150,000,000, and there is hardly a company in the Dow-Jones averages 5 per cent of whose stock would not involve an investment of some $10,000,000 or more. Five per cent of Telephone would be round $150,000,000. The investment trust people sent in their recommendations in 1937. The bill embodies them—and then some.

* * *

Brookings has issued a 350-page book on "Federal Regulatory Action and Control" by Fred F. Biachly and Miriam E. Oatman, covering the battleground of the Walter-Logan bill. It is factual, exhaustive, legal, full, and dry. Three dollars. H. F.

## Big Steel Firms Renew Price War; Scramble for Trade

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Renewal of the steel industry's "price war" in a spirited struggle for the rolled steel trade was seen in the disclosure that major producers had trimmed their second quarter prices $4 a ton on hot and cold rolled sheets.

Carnegie-Illinois Corporation, the nation's biggest producer, was the first to make the announcement public. Jones and Laughlin, Inland, Republic and Otis Steel quickly matched the U. S. Steel subsidiary's prices and others were expected to fall in line.

The price cut, which the trade heard was initiated by an eastern and a midwestern producer, recalled the price war that brought prices down as much as $8 to $11 a ton last year before the war trade revived the market. Informed quarters viewed the reductions as bids for the business of the automobile industry, biggest buyer of sheets.

Carnegie-Illinois simply said the market had weakened and that it was cutting prices immediately to meet a competitive situation. New prices at Pittsburgh were $38 per ton on hot rolled sheets and $57 per ton on cold rolled sheets.

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap in March contracted to 2,932,000 gross tons from 3,054,000 in February, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel said. However, this represented a substantial gain over 2,634,000 tons in March last year.

For the first quarter consumption increased to 9,761,000 tons from 7,442,000 in the similar quarter of 1939. In the preceding quarter scrap use totaled 11,804,000 tons.

## Public Offerings Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities continued on schedule this week despite the sudden shock of Germany's latest Blitzkrieg.

Poor's Publishing Company reported that new issues during the week ended April 11 totaled $75,626,132, the largest volume in six weeks.

Only 11 per cent of the total represent a demand for new money, but analysts found encouragement in the large volume of industrial bond offerings and stock financing.

Investment banking circles noted with satisfaction that the new issue market was relatively insensitive to the latest European crisis, especially since the invasion of Poland in September had paralyzed financing activities for more than two months.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

| | This week | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| Municipal | $8,537,332 | $7,256,059 |
| Public utility | 3,500,000 | 3,800,000 |
| Railroad | | |
| Industrial | 43,000,000 | 40,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 200,000 | |
| Stock | 20,388,800 | 86,250 |
| Total | 75,626,132 | 51,142,309 |

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 13.

| | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: Demand | $3.51¾ | $3.50 | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 3.51¾ | 3.50 | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0199¾ | .0198½ | .1695 |
| Belgium—belga | .1681 | .1687 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2243 | .2243 | $ |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | †† | †† | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5309 | .5309 | $ |
| Sweden—krona | .2383 | .2380 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | †† | †† | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | †† | †† | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0069 | .0069 | .0220 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0195x | .0195x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1765x | .1765x | .2961 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0350x | .0350x | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0055x | .0055x | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso*† | .2300 | .2310 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis*‡ | .0510 | .0510 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1775 | .1800 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .4000 | .4000 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2347 | .2347 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3036 | .3035 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5368 | .5368 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2187 | .2200 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0612 | .0612 | * |
| Straits—dol | .4150 | .4225 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8437 | .8437 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .1685 | .1685 | ‖ |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

### Underwood Elliott Fisher

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., makers of office equipment, in a preliminary report showed consolidated net profit for the March quarter of $588,728, or 80 cents a common share, compared with $560,163, or 76 cents a share, in the March quarter last year.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Extra Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silex Co | 5c | .. | May 10 | Apr. 30 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Pender Groc B | 50c | .. | June 1 | May 20 |
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Mich P S 7% pf | $1.75 | .. | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Do 6% pf | $1.50 | .. | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Title Guaranty (San Francisco) pf | 50c | .. | Apr. 12 | Apr. 8 |
| **Liquidating** | | | | |
| Barnes King Dev | 9c | .. | .. | .. |
| **Interim** | | | | |
| Continental Can | 50c | .. | May 15 | Apr. 25 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Adams Millis | 25c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 19 |
| Am Stove | 25c | .. | May 1 | Apr. 18 |
| Appleton Co | 50c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 18 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 18 |
| Bendix Aviation | 50c | .. | June 1 | May 10 |
| Bronxville Trust Co | $2 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 25 |
| Chain Str Investment Crp | $6.50 pf | $1.62½ | Q May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Corduroy R $3 non-cum prior pf | $1 | .. | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Hawaiian Pineap | 25c | Q | Apr. 30 | Apr. 20 |
| Libby O F Glass | 50c | .. | June 15 | May 31 |
| Liberty Tile & Tr Co (Phil) | $1 | S | Apr. 20 | Apr. 16 |
| Nat Elec Weldg Mach Co | 2c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| No Phila Tr Co (Phil Pa) | $1 | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 9 |
| Peerless Cas Co | 35c | S | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Pender Groc "A" | 87½c | Q | June 1 | May 20 |
| Pub Serv Co of Colo 7% pf | 58¼c | M | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Do 5% pf | 41-2-3c | M | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Do 6% pf | 50c | M | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Rhode Island Hos Tr (Prov R I) | $20 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| St. Lawrence F M | 25c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Silex Co | 30c | Q | May 10 | Apr. 30 |
| Stamfd Tr Co | $1.50 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Sterling Inc | 5c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 22 |
| Do $1.50 cum conv pf | 37½c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 22 |
| Tung S Lmp pf | 20c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 19 |
| Turner, Day & Woolworth Hdle Co | 60c | .. | Apr. 8 | Apr. 3 |
| United Corp Ltd—$1.50 Class A | 37c | Q | May 15 | Apr. 30 |
| Utah Sav & Tr | $1 | Q | Mar. 20 | Mar. 12 |
| Western Cartridge Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | May 20 | Apr. 30 |
| Wheeling & L E Ry pr ln | $1 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Do pf | $1.37½ | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Woolworth (F W) | 60c | Q | June 1 | Apr. 22 |

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s '46-44 | 110.15 | 110.15 | 110.15 |
| 3 3s '48-46 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 |
| 5 2s '50-48 | 104.10 | 104.10 | 104.10 |
| 1 2¾s 54-51 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.8 |
| 3 3s 55-51 | 111.11 | 111.11 | 111.11 |
| 25 2¾s 60-55 | 108.20 | 108.20 | 108.20 |
| 1 2¾s '59-56 | 107.12 | 107.12 | 107.12 |
| 25 2¾s '65-60 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Alleghany cv 5s '49 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 23 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 54¼ | 44⅞ | 45 |
| 1 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 8 Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 98½ |
| 5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109⅛ |
| 5 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 20 Am Int 5½s '49 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Am T&T 5½s '43 | 107 19-32 | 107 19-32 | 107 19-32 |
| 3 Am T&T 3¼s '66 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 11 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 3 Arm Del 4s '57 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 13 Arm Del 4s '55 | 103½ | 103⅜ | 103½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s '55 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Atl Gn&WI 5s '59 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1 B&O 1st mtg4s | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 1 B&O 1st mtg '48streg | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| 12 B&O 95 st A | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ |
| 13 B&O 2000 st D | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 48 B&O 96 st F | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 2 B&O SW 50 st | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 12 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Beth Stl 3½s '59 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 16 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 46¼ | 45½ | 46¼ |
| 1 Bost&Me 4½s '61 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 12 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 46 | 45¾ | 46 |
| 4 Bkly City RR 5s '41ct | 79¼ | 79 | 79¼ |
| 20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 7 Bkly Man Tr4½s66ct | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 16 BklyUnEl1st 5s '50 | 104½ | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '37B | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Buf R&P 57 st | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 2 Can Sou 5s '62 | 82 | 81⅞ | 82 |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 98⅝ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 99 | 98⅞ | 99 |
| 8 Can Pac 4s perp | 64 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 3 Cen RRNJ 5s '87 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 1 Cen RRNJ 5s '87 reg | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| 12 C&O 3½s 96 D | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 2 Chic Gt West 4s 59 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 3 Chi I&L 6s 66 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| 1 CMSP&P aj5s 2000 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 7 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 Chi Ry 5s 27 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 1 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 3 CRI&P rfg 4s34 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 1 CRI&P rfg 4s 45 ct | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 7 CCC&StLWWVal4s'40 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 6 Clev Un Term 5½s'72 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 4 Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s'52 May | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 7 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 10 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58 | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ |
| 5 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 3 Consum Pow 3½s '66 | 108½ | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Crown Cork 4½s '48 | 104 | 103⅞ | 104 |
| 2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 57½ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| 3 Del Ed 4½s '61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 3 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 16¾ | 16⅛ | 16¾ |
| 23 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ |
| 6 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 58 | 56⅞ | 58 |
| 58 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 27½ | 25 | 27½ |
| 3 Erie Gen Lien 4s '96reg | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 37 Erie cv 4s '53 B | 24½ | 24 | 24½ |
| 5 Erie & Jer 6s '55 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 3 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Firstone T&R 3½s '48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 2 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 4 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 12 Interb R Tr 6s '52 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 5 Interb RTr rfg5s66ct | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 Interb RTr rfg5s66 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 Interlake Iron cv 4s47 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 34 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 72½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 1 Int Paper 6s '55 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Int Paper 5s '47 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 Int Rys C A 6½s47 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 14 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ |
| 3 Int T&T 5s '55 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 6 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61 | 94¼ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 3 KCFtS &2Mem 4s36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 6 K C South 3s '50 | 65⅞ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 4 K C Term 4s '60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Kans G&E 4½s '80 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 1 Leh C N Ens 4s '63 A | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 2 LehVan4½s2003 asd | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 Libby McN&L 4s '55 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 1 Liggett & M 7s '44 | 126⅜ | 126⅛ | 126⅜ |
| 2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ |
| 2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 5 Lou & N 4½s 2003 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ |
| 5 McKess&Rob 5½s '50 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 10 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39 | 27 | 26½ | 27 |
| 2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 1 Mo-Ill 5s '59 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 M-K-T 4½s '78 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 5 Mob & Oh 5s '38 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 1 Mon W Pa PubSv6s'65 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 5 Nassau El 4s 51 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| 10 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 100 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 19 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 24 | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 8 NYNH&H cv 6s '40 | 36½ | 35⅞ | 36½ |
| 2 NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 6 NYNH&H 4s '55 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 10 NYNH&H 4s '56 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 2 NYNH&H 4s'57 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '54 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 19 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41 | 73⅞ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 6 Norf Sou 5s '61A | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 Norf Sou W 4s '56 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 6 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41½ |
| 5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 1 Pen Ok&Det 4½s 77 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109⅛ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 102¾ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 3 Pen RR gen 4¼s'31 | 98 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 5 Pen RR 3¾s'70 | 90⅞ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 1 Pen RR 3¼s'52 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 5 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52 | 111⅛ | 111½ | 111¼ |
| 2 Phila Co 5s '67 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 1 Phil Elec 3½s'67 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 3 Phillips Pet 3s'48 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 25 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 1 Portl Gen E 4½s'60 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 7 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st | 84¼ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 4 Por Ri AT 6s'42 unst | 84¼ | 83⅞ | 84¼ |
| 1 Postal Tel&C 5s'53 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 8 Purity Bak 5s '48 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Readg 4½s '97 B | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Republic Steel 5½s '54 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Republic Steel 4½s'61 | 97 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 2 Republic Steel 4 s '56 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 1 RI Ark & La4½s'34 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 St L S F 4s '50 A | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 5 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 2 St L SW 1st 4s '89 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 3 SA&A Pass 4s 43 | 64½ |

# Rug Cleaning Advocated On Score of Wear

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Rugs and other floor coverings may be the biggest item of house investment after the building itself, but it is usually one of the most neglected from the standpoint of care. Thus, if spring is to come in, let it be greeted with clean and well-kept rugs and carpets.

Proper care can double the life of your floor coverings. For example, the cost of a broadloom rug or an Oriental rug for a room 15x20 feet can range from $85 upwards, and even a $1,000 rug is not uncommon. How often does an owner think about how long this investment will last? It is said that without proper care a low-priced rug may last less than five years, but with approved cleaning it could last 10 years.

The preservation of the value of Oriental rugs is particularly noticeable when such rugs are properly cared for. A good Oriental rug of about 10 by 15 feet may cost from $350 to $1,000 and will not wear out in five or 10 years. When new, it looks the part, but if it is not properly and thoroughly cleaned (the frequency of such cleanings depending upon the amount of traffic or use), it will soon lose its value of appearance; it becomes merely a floor covering—a sacrifice to neglect.

Fine antique Orientals deserve more than ordinary attention because their weavers were unable to see generations ahead the soot and smoke of cities which dull the luster of a rug; and then, the rugs were not made to stand the strain of wear under small high heels—they were originally walked upon by people wearing soft slippers. Lastly, it is impossible to replace many of them, since Orientals of today are not so well woven, nor are the dyes so sparkling and true as in the older examples. Antiques, therefore, should be preserved at all costs.

Enemies of rugs and carpets, ancient or modern, Oriental or domestic, are dust, moths, and human indifference. Periodic cleaning will insure longer life in two ways.

# Rotary Seen Aid In Goodwill Move

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 13—International Rotary, with its 5,000 clubs in many countries, should work to strengthen good will between the Americas, in the opinion of Sylvan Gotshal, a director of the American Arbitration Association.

The Rotary organization, trained in the building of friendship and the promotion of service, is one of the best equipped groups in the world for enhancing inter-American co-operation, Mr. Gotshal said at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of New York yesterday, which was dedicated to observance of Pan-American Arbitration Day. Especially honored was the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, which since its founding six years ago, has built and maintained business arbitration tribunals throughout the Americas.

"The International Rotary's vast audience in its approximately 5,000 clubs is a superb sounding board for this great adventure in self-regulation and building good will," Mr. Gotshal declared.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### PERSONAL STATIONERY

HAMMERMILL Bond Printed Personal Stationery, 300 sheets (6¼lb size), 150 envelopes $1.00 prepaid; add 10c west of Mississippi. Websters, 3067-C Webster Ave., New York.

### POPCORN

"REDDY-POP"—Delicious. Crisp already popped corn, two gallons kept fresh in metal container only 50c (postpaid). GREY GABLES FARM, Centerville, Indiana.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SELL "Color Glow" candles dept. stores, gift shops, florists; other successful lines necessary; commission basis. Particulars to Seaver Associates, Auburndale, Mass.; references, territory covered.

### REAL ESTATE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—In exclusive Biltmore Forest, beautiful English type home, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms, bath; 2-car garage attached; beautifully landscaped lot, about 2 acres; sell at sacrifice to settle estate. CARROLL REALTY COMPANY.

ROCKPORT, MASS.
Complete line of summer or year round houses for sale; choice building lots with ocean view or frontage.
THURSTON AGENCY
20 Pleasant Street, Rockport

### SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

### THUMB INDEXING

TEXTBOOKS New or used BLUE, BLACK or BROWN. Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 168A Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

### CAMERA SUPPLIES

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 0113
Near Symphony Hall Open 9 P. M.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CASCO BAY—Summer Cottages; well located, modern conveniences. PERLEY CRAFTS, Chebeague Island, Maine.

### DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH Water Spaniels—Three 9 months' old puppies available; registered and inoculated. A. D. Kinsley, Eliot, Maine.

### FOR SALE

WHITEFIELD, N. H.—Simple summer house, modern conveniences, 3 acres of woods and garden land; $6000. C. E. BEHR, Wonalancet, N. H.

## Local Classified
*(Continued)*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**AN ATMOSPHERE OF QUALITY**

A 6-room suite including 2 master bedrooms and a maid's room is available. 24-hour elevator service.

**90 Commonwealth Ave.**
Corner Clarendon St., Boston

A 7-room apartment which directly overlooks the beautiful Charles River is available at this distinctive address.

**250 Beacon St., Boston**
Overlooking Charles River

NORDBLOM MGT. HUB. 7000

**SAVE!**

Use your own furniture to decorate your apartment. Enjoy the luxury, convenience and service of Boston's largest and newest apartment hotel. 1-5 room kitchenette suites, unfurnished on yearly lease, sensible rentals.

**MYLES STANDISH**
Beacon St. and Bay State Rd.
Kenmore Sq., Boston COM. 4500
Nordblom Management

Bright, attractive 4-room apartments in a fine, modern building a few blocks from The Mother Church.

21 Forsyth Street In the Fenway Boston **ROOSEVELT**
Nordblom Management KEN. 6178

**Fritz-Carlton Hotel**
1138 Boylston St., Boston
*1-2 and 3 Room Suites*
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
*5 Minutes from The Mother Church*

ARLINGTON, MASS.—New all-electric, heated 3-room apt., garage, 12 min. Harvard Sq. Box P-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

1037 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Spacious 7-room apt. in a dignified atmosphere; 2 baths and sun porch; resident supt. Asp. 6326.

**BOSTON, FENWAY** 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60-$80.
MRS. BAILEY, Ken. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.** 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 32 Grozier Rd.—Upper apt., 2-family house; 6 rooms, attic playroom; fireplace, screened porch, garage. TRO. 1760.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—5 rooms in 2-family house, oil heat, fireplace; garden; 12 min. to Park St.; adults; $45. Endicott 7071.

SIX rooms, bath; near trains, bus, library; adults only. Apply 380 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—3rd floor apartment, 5 rooms, heated; good location; rent reasonable. West New. 3384.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Cool, central, charming 2 rooms, kitchenette, near Copley Sq. May 1 through summer; piano, radio; references. Ken. 2726.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—4 rooms, furnished apt., fireplace, porches, cross-draft. Box B-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Trowbridge 1542.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C.—Sublet May to October, 4-room furnished apartment, near World's Fair; elevator building; or exchange for furnished country home for 4, near water, commuting N. Y. C. Write Box B-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

**OLD INN**

State road on North Shore; beautiful garden, fully equipped; wonderful background for couple with ability to cater to high-class trade. Box N-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO furnished Mountain Cottages, five acres, 37 miles West from DENVER. S. V. MESSMER, 4215a San Francisco, St. Louis, Mo.

### FURRIERS

PARISIAN Fur Craftsman-factory in wholesale district can give you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing of any fur garment; desirable selection new Fur Jackets also available; storage vaults at Revillon Freres; minimum $2.50. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 W. 30th St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-1424.

### FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

### GUIDES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sightseeing hour, day by experienced woman guide, chauffeur; special parties. 2 Garfield Ave., Hyattsville, Md. Warfield 3135.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people selected; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Hollis 5-9484.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

PRIVATELY owned 10 room house in Arlington, Mass., on Mystic Lakes; modern and architecturally correct; oil heat; double garage. For appointment call Winchester 1748.

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Seven-room brick house, two baths and lavatory; hot water heat, oil burner; two car detached brick garage; short walk from all schools and business center but in excellent residential district; price $10,650 net. R. W. W., 31 Ellsworth Road, West Hartford, Conn.

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MATTRESSES

**MATTRESSES REMADE** BIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

### OFFICES TO LET

NEAR The Mother Church; time available in practitioner's office. Box P-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays; Grand Central Station. Phone Murray Hill 2-8837, or write Box J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—3 mornings, also evenings. Telephone mornings LO. 5-3664. WHITE, Room 1839, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

### PAYING GUESTS

CAPE COD, Mass.—Spend your vacation at Hyannis. Modern home, rest, study, recreation, seashore. Ruth Holloway, 300 Sea St. Select clientele.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

### REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL 12-room Colonial house, modern, steam heat; 12 miles north of Boston; lavatory first floor; suitable for 1 or 2 families; 12½ acres; hen house for 1,000 hens; fruit trees; large barn. Box C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

5-ROOM bungalow, modern; garage, steam heat, fireplace; 12 miles north of Boston; ample garden space. Grove. Box C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAINE—Delightful home in small village—10 rooms, oil burner, steam heat, modern bath; nearly acre of ground; 3-story garage, excellent condition; $3,500. Mrs. F. L. PACKARD, 159 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

## Local Classified
*(Continued)*

### REAL ESTATE
*(Continued)*

**HOMES** *For Sale or Rent*
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

SCITUATE, Mass.—Real bargains in Summer and year-round homes, Cape Cod and Colonial houses for sale and to rent, also large acreage on the ocean, river and ponds for development. F. A. Conroy, Tel. 335-W.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Well-furnished room in small family; pleasant location, convenient transportation; appetizing meals. 3149 Adams Mill Road, N. W. Col. 0033.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

TWO rooms in private home; private bath; convenient to highway 301. 823 Sunset Ave., Rockymount, N. C. Phone 2265.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Quiet, outside, single rooms; fine for business people; 78 Westland Ave.; elevator; 3d floor, Apt. 6. MRS. MANTON, Com. 9273.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in an apartment house; convenient to cars, home privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6607.

N. Y. C., 109 (362 Riverside) (Inquire Apt. 3-A)—Exquisite studios, newly decorated; unsurpassed environment, cleanliness; running water; housekeeping; maid; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 102nd St.—Private family, well furnished; large, quiet room; Riverside view; also small; delightful for summer; convenient transportation. AC 2-2432.

N. Y. C., West Side—Single, double rooms; private home, kitchen privileges. Write Box P-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively, newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C. 600 Riverside Drive (137th) Apt 62—Light, airy singles, front, running water, elevator; good transportation. ED 4-8276.

N. Y. C.—Attractive large front room with private bath; private residence in Murray Hill district; $9.00 weekly. AShland 4-1571.

PLEASANT room in Cohasset, Mass., to rent reasonably; kitchen privileges; country and beach; or will share home; Christian Scientists preferred. Box B-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1740 Upshur St., N. W.—Clean room, adjoining bath; near transportation and Rock Creek Pk.; gentlemen. Taylor 5149.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

ESTATE would like to place very reliable man, excellent worker, as gardener, caretaker, general man, or with capable wife as couple in any suitable capacity; both unusually dependable. Write ESTATE ANNIE PAYSON CALL, Waltham, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAINTENANCE man, electrical, steam, laundry wishes position; institution and hospital experience, formerly labor foreman; will accept part-time evening work. Write Box M-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED accountant; small sets books $5.00 weekly; own adding machine, typewriter; will work anywhere. ALAN MERRICK, 363 Washington St., Cambridge, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate with secretarial training desires position. MISS PRISCILLA MORTON, 4204 Wickford Road, Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG lady desires summer position with family. College junior majoring in education; Catholic; 20 years old, excellent character; can furnish references. Martha Kane, 1 Oak Ridge Ave., Shrewsbury, Mass. Tel. Shrewsbury 9251.

### SLIP COVERS

SLIP COVERS. Custom Made. Moderate Prices. MUSSEN & RAMSAY, 34 W. 94th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Riverside 9-2275.

### SUMMER HOMES

**CAPE COD—ELLISVILLE**
For sale or season; unusual combination, 10-acre fresh and salt water property; attractive grounds; good boating and fishing; main house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 4-car garage, play house and stage; cottages, 7 rooms, 2 baths; 4 rooms and bath; some environment, all beautifully and completely furnished. DR. C. R. COWAN, 69 Bay State Road, Boston. Kenmore 1680.

CHATHAM, MASS.—Rent or sell, 8-room summer home overlooking Harding's Beach; modern in every respect including year-round heating system, 3 baths, fireplace, 2-acre lot; well financed; reasonable. Call Kenmore 2290 or write G. L. YOUNG, 501 Beacon St., Boston.

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—7-room all-year-round home, bath, extra lavatory, shower in basement; 28 miles from Boston; own beach; large lot of land; beautiful ocean view. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SUMMER HOMES WANTED

WANTED—Furnished country home for 4, near water, commuting N. Y. C., May to October; or unfurnished permanent. Write Box B-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### SUMMER PROPERTY

**BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE**
Attractive log cabin, living room, fieldstone fireplace, 3 bedrooms, bath with shower, kitchen electric range and water heater, completely furnished; 2-car garage; extensive view Boothbay Harbor; 4 lots; high elevation; price very reasonable. Apply WALTER F. COLBY, 60 Canal St., Boston, Telephone Capitol 4100.

### SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD—Cottages with bath, overlooking beach, So. Wellfleet, Mass.; others accommodate 3-8. PAINE, 1 Orchard, Cambridge, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Bass Rocks—For rent for season, 11-room cottage, 3 baths; overlooking restricted bathing beach. Apply HENRY H. NEWELL, 15 State Street, Boston.

### TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

## Alabama

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*(Continued)*

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*Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs*
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REPAIRING
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Simon's Shirts
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Store #1—Dauphin and Royal
Store #2—203 Dauphin

Spirella Foundation Garments
Individually Designed
Professional Service
MRS. E. C. MAURER
207 Church St. Dex. 5727

### MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
**John danzicer. inc.**
*"Foremost Fashions"*
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

**Rosenberg-Daniels**
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
*Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store*
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

## Florida

### BRADENTON

**BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS**
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
*Let experts do your dyeing*
No job too large or too small

### CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

**BEAUTE SALON**
*Harper Method*
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

### DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
**Daytona Sheet Metal Works**
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

### FLORIDA

### FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
*Quality* *Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

LAMPS—GIFTS
Rare Old Pieces and Crystal Ware
Reasonably Priced
*Maude B. Sanders*
429 E. Las Olas Blvd.

**BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY**
*Exclusive Dealer*
**Gutteridge Electric Co.**
*Also Contracting and Repairs*
S. W. 1st Avenue and Wall Street Phone 501

**ORR'S LETTER SERVICE**
*Mimeographing, Notary Public*
*Stenographic Service*
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

Steckel-McFarlane, Inc.
**FRIGIDAIRE**
And Quality Electrical Appliances
112 S. Andrews Ave., *Opp. City Hall*
PHONE 648

**SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS**
Custom Made Clothes
*Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done*
PROP. J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

**GULF SERVICE STATION**
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
*Experienced Operators*
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

### FORT MYERS

*Quality Foods Our Motto*
**Home Supply Store**
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
*Prompt Delivery Service*

### JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Sears**
*Will Save You Money*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
*There is One Near You*

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
*"There's a MATERIAL Difference"*
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

**JEWELRY** QUALITY GEMS WATCH REPAIRS
F. L. Fleck & Co.
5 West Forsyth Street 5-1540

L. O. CHAPLIN
JEWELER
*Watchmaker and Repairman*
9 BROAD STREET

### MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1907 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
*Two Large Beautiful Stores*
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

*SPRING TIME* GULF OILS *CHANGE TIME*
*HOW ABOUT NOW?*
Lubrication Our Specialty
Elsasser's Service Station
7791 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

**IVES Certified DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

*Save the Surface—Paint Now*
PAINTS for Every Purse and Purpose
**MIAMI NU-ENAMEL CO.**
33 N. W. 1ST STREET PHONE 2-7772

### FLORIDA

### MIAMI
*(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MIAMI IT'S
**GRALYNN LAUNDRY**
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
**"HOME MILK"**
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

### ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
*Certified Dry Cleaners*
*Certified Cold Storage*
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord

Branch Offices
51 East Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

**AMERICAN**
*Laundries—Dry Cleaners*
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Parramore St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Phone 5626
**How-Ann Dairy**
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

**DOERINGS FOOD MARKET**
*Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries*
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

Langston's Restaurant
*Central Florida's Finest*
*Air Conditioned*
*Summer and Winter*
In the Heart of the "City Beautiful"
13-15 N. ORANGE AVENUE

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
**MILLS & NEBRASKA**
Phone 3112

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Certified Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
*"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"*

### SARASOTA

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
*"Westinghouse"*
*Bendix Washer*
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

**Moderne Beauty Shop**
*Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture*
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

Wilbur Coon Shoes Vitality Shoes
**WARREN'S SHOE STORE**
*Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store*
Phone 7610 358 Main Street

**MAC'S FOOD SHOP**
We sell Monitor-advertised Foods
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg., Phone 2299

**The Sport Shop**
QUAKER and LARKWOOD HOSIERY
*"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"*
AT FIVE POINTS

**POINT SERVICE**
HARRY COGGESHALL Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 472

**HARMON'S**
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

**ALDRICH**
Cleaners and Dyers
13 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

**CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET**
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

### FLORIDA

### ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*We carry a complete line of*
**PALM BEACH SUITS**
For Boys and Students
**LOWREY'S**
346 Central Avenue
*"Smart clothes for the younger set"*

**Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN**
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

**DIAMONDS**
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
**OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.**
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opp. Poinsettia Hotel

**HEWITT'S**
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
*Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk*
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 3-4201

*Lowe Brothers*
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

**MOVERS**
**Local and Long Distance**
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Ave. North
Phone 3711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Theatre Court
Phone 5979
Mrs. O. D. Gilliland, Owner and Mgr.

### TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

**TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY**
Complete Dairy Service
**FOREMOST ICE CREAM**
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and
WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

**UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY**
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

**Poinsettia**
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

*Tampa's Leading Store for Men*
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H-25-011

*The Ritenclif Cafeteria*
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

**Ernest Maas, Inc.**
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
*Completely Air-Conditioned*
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

### FLORIDA

### TAMPA
*(Continued)*

SAVE AT
**Sears**
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

### WEST PALM BEACH

**ALFAR CREAMERY CO.**
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits and Gift Boxes. Also bags of all sizes to carry in your car.
Every box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
2301 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

**THE OCEANIC**
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

Geo. W. Slaton
INSURANCE
Fire—Storm—Auto
214-16 Comeau Bldg., Phone 7816
West Palm Beach, Florida

NORGE
Refrigerators
**Burkhardt's Electric Shop**
*Electrical Contractor and Dealer*
207 Clematis St Tel. 8804

TEL. 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923
We have built more than 17,500 systems. Five year guarantee.
**SOLAR WATER HEATER CO.**
Original Builders of Solars in Florida
Circular on Request
John F. Lanier Agent 3507 S. Dixie West Palm Beach, Fla.

**HATCH'S**
*is your*
Complete Fashion Store

### WINTER HAVEN

**The Jolley Motor Co.**
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

### Georgia

### ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**LAUNDRY** DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

**D. L. ECHOLS GROCERY CO.**

HEMLOCK 0344 0345 0346
*We Deliver Promptly*
818 NORTH HIGHLAND AVE., N. E.

**HAZEL BAKERIES**
Party Orders Our Specialty
Breads—Pies—Cakes
Stores Located at
832 GORDON STREET S. W.
Municipal Market Beverly Plaza

**THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN**
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
**CABLE PIANO COMPANY**
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

*Chajage's*
*Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs*
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

ESTABLISHED 1927
**Ponce De Leon Beauty Shop**
512 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
*All lines of Beauty Culture*
*5 Experienced Operators*
Phone Vernon 9281 Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr.
WE TRY TO PLEASE

**Manry's Cascade Florist**
1167 CASCADE AVE. S. W. RA. 7231

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

SEE NEXT PAGE

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA
(Continued)

**Hubbard Printing Co.**
*Good Printing*
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

### MACON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*For Complete Service*
CALI
**Bob Stevens Service Station**
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Jos. N. Bell Co.
*One Price to All*
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

Paints and Wallpaper
**Sherwin Williams Co.**
454 Second Street Phone 6367

Crescent Laundry Co.
*Known for Quality Work*
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

**the Union**
Macon's Style Center

**No. Carolina**

### CHARLOTTE

**Biltmore**
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SANITONE CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen
in Every Way
Quality First
Is Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### POST WANTED

SWISS lady, French speaking, Switzerland, desires position as companion or in family for short or long stay; mountains preferred; is willing to teach French. Write to MME. M. WUHRMANN, Versoix-la-Ville, Geneva, Switzerland.

YOUNG LADY hairdresser, well qualified (resident Scotland) desires post in South Africa, any town. Box W-1547, BCM/CSM, London.

## Europe

## Denmark

### COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 2
Phone Byen 6441

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

A. J. LIND
MOBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303
Reparation & Op-Polering AF Mobler
(Joiner)

## Norway

### OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8 Oslo Tel. 26261

## Sweden

### STOCKHOLM

MIMOSA
*Florists*
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Books—Magazines—Stationery
**BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN**
Biblioteksgatan 12

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
*Millinery Shop*
ALWAYS THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Kungsgatan 35, 4 tr. Tel. 213080
Lift with operator

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Visit PUB
*when you visit Stockholm*

PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 — Stockholm

PERSSONS Garn
*Wool Specialists*
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
*Established 1874*
KUNGSGATAN 4

BREDENBERG & CO., A. B.
Knitted Goods and Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | Drottninggatan | Tel. 23 | 34 50 |
| 64a | Hornsgatan | " 40 | 87 25 |
| 16 | Hamngatan | " 20 | 02 38 |
| 7 | Humlegardsgatan | " 62 | 41 59 |
| 39 | Kungsgatan | " 21 | 44 06 |
| 28 | Götgatan | " 43 | 98 24 |
| 1 | Biblioteksgatan | " 20 | 20 98 |

*Quality Foods — Superior Service*
WILHELM OLIN
Karlaplan—Lützengatan
Orders filled by mail to any part of Sweden.
Phone: Wilhelm Olin

## Switzerland

### BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
*Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies*

HETTINGER
*Carpets—Linoleum*
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71

*Tapezierer und Dekorationsgeschäft*
Walter Meyer-Merklin
Tellstrasse 34. Tel. 4.31.64
(PAPERER AND DECORATOR)

*Speciality House*
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

### BERNE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks — Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 3.

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
*Fish, Poultry, Game*
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
**Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.**
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

*Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods*
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

SIGMUND Seiler
Groceries—Schaulatzgasse 35

A. Biancone-Neukomm
*Philatelist*
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Olo Europe" and Overseas
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

*Everything in the way of Creams, Powders etc., for the Toilet*
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
*for Travelling, etc.*
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE
(Continued)

Modern House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sports Articles at moderate prices.
at
**CHRISTEN**
MARKTGASSE 28

The Leading Department Store of Berne
**KAISER & CO. A. G.**
BERNE
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention.
Only highest quality goods at lowest prices.
*Novelties of all kinds.*

**A. RIS-EGGER**
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55

(Fuel)
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM
MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
*First Class Milk Products*

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

### BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

### GENEVA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COIFFURE & BEAUTE
*Ladies' Hairdressers*
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard—English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Tel. 2.43.70

### INTERLAKEN

Schweizer-Porzellan Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelainware for Hotel and Household requirements.
F. GLAUSER & CO.
INTERLAKEN

### LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
*Materials Made to Order*
MELLES. M. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23.435

BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
GLOOR - GILLIERON
24 Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
*All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools*

### LUGANO

Conditorei Bäckerei
Tea Room (Tennis)
MÜNGER
Lugano Via Luv. Perseghini Tel. 23627
Paradiso Tel. 21228
Hauslieferungen

### NEUCHATEL

SALON de MODES
Melles R. & M. CORNAZ
Les dernières Nouveautés sont arrivées
rue du Seyon 3—First Floor Tel. 5.28.15
(MILLINERS)

Confiserie—Patisserie
CHARLES HÄNI
rue de l'Hôpital
*Tea Room—Pastry—Tourtes*
SPECIALITY: CHOCOLATE CANDIES
Madame vos

GANTS
Pour la saison nouvelle, chez
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S.A.
ganterie, rue du Seyon.
Un grand choix dans les meilleurs coloris, à des prix avantageux.

J. BENKERT & CIE
Place du Port
*Horticulture and Flower Shop*
Member of the "Union Florale Européenne"

### ST. GALL

WILHELM FEHR
vormals
P. W. STEINLIN
Riloga Vorhangschienen
Feld und Gartengeräte
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

DAMENHÜTE
Holenstein
*Millinery*
POSTSTRASSE 19

*Vegetables Conserves Primeurs*
H. ROHNER A.G.
Marktplatz 4

## SWITZERLAND

### ST. GALL
(Continued)

ST. GALLISCHE
**Creditanstalt**
**Credit St. Gallois**
*All Banking Business*
MARKTPLATZ 1.

Schuhhaus Schneider
GOLIATHGASSE 5 BEIM MEGHT
*St. Gallen* SHOES

A. OBERHOLZER
Cheese—Butter
Ambrosia-Oil
Goliathgasse 30 Tel. 2.22.49

### ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich
Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

GEBR. J. & H. BÄNNINGER
TAPEZIERER - DECORATEUR
Tramhaltestelle: Forchstrasse-Hadwigstelg
FORCHSTRASSE 160
Tel. 2.30.79
Alle Polsterarbeiten auch Umarbeiten Verhänge, Matratzen
Grosse Auswahl in Möbeln aller Art
Komplette Aussteuern
(UPHOLSTERING)

Nelly Heusser
DAMEN-SALON
Moderne individuelle Frisuren
Steinhausweg 9 Tel. 4.31.39
Tram No. 7 Sonnegstrasse
(HAIRDRESSER)

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
*Richard Buck und Frau*
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

*Confiserie Maurer,*
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Stoff Meister
Börsenstrasse 10 "Metropol"
*Dämen & Herrenstoffe*
MATERIALS

HETTINGER
*Carpets—Linoleum*
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86

EMIL BAUR
Vertreter der Splendor A.G.
*Chem. techn. Produkte*
Habsburgstrasse 25, Zurich
Universal Polishing Cream

## Union S. Africa

### CAPE TOWN

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LEDOR
98 Adderley Street

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
*Grocers*
Daily Deliveries 96 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder Heinz Varieties
Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups
Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

### DURBAN

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## In Lighter Vein

**But There's the Radio!**

American: "Crooners are very popular in America."

Englishman: "Crooners over in America are also very popular in this country."—The Rail.

**Sensible**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (INS)—Possibility that the 1940 Olympics can be postponed until 7941 is not receiving serious consideration.—Dallas paper.

Not from us, anyway. — New Yorker.

—Grit

"It's for you, Mrs. O'Reilly."

**But How About the Steak?**

Diner: "I've been waiting half an hour for that steak."

Waiter: "Yes, Sir, I know you have. If everyone was as patient as you, this would be a better world."

**Sunk**

For reasonable prices and sound workmanship, you can rely on W——'s, the old-established firm of Watch and Clock Makers (foundered 1830).—Advt. in a Local Paper.

Not with all hands, we hope.—Humorist.

**Good Test**

Boss: "Have you the firmness of character that enables a man to go on and do his duty in the face of ingratitude, criticism and ridicule?"

Applicant: "Well, I cooked for our camping party last summer."—Ujdag.

**Rebuke**

"Late again, Simpkins; how's that?" asked a schoolmaster of a tardy scholar.

"Please, sir, I got up late, and only left myself ten minutes to dress," said the boy.

"But I can dress comfortably in that time."

"Yes, sir; but I wash!"—Montreal Star.

## Bible Facts

### Kerioth

In Joshua 15:25, mention is made of Kerioth as a Judean frontier town, which appears to have been situated somewhere in the southeastern part of Judah; but its chief interest for Bible students lies in the fact that scholars consider this to have been the birthplace of Judas Iscariot, this view being based on the derivation of the word "Iscariot," which is taken to mean, "Ish" (the Hebrew or Aramic for "man of") and "Kerioth"—the place now under discussion.

In this connection it is of interest to recall the fact that, as far as is known, all the apostles with the exception of Judas came from towns in Galilee; yet, strangely enough, it was Judas who betrayed his fellow-Judean, Christ Jesus.

It is true that the men of Judah were inclined to despise "Galilee of the gentiles"; and, possibly, Jesus' many years of residence in that district served to fan the flame of Judas' opposition.

### John Bull

In the seventeenth century, a man namel John Arbuthnot wrote a political sketch in which England was depicted as John Bull, Queen Anne as Mrs. Bull, the Church as Mrs. Bull's mother, and Scotland was John Bull's sister, Peg. Other nations were similarly dealt with.

John Bull was described as a man of very good nature, honest, plain-dealing, courageous, but rather hot-tempered. He was very difficult to deal with, especially if anyone tried to master him; but if treated with kindness and a little flattery, he could be led by a child. The name has stuck ever since.—Life, Australia.

## Daily Anecdote

### Man Hunter

Bishop Lambuth once met in Korea old Kim, the tiger hunter, who had some time previously embraced Christianity. He was a grizzled man with weather-beaten face, sunburned neck, and shoulders furrowed by the claws of more than one tiger.

"What have you in that bag, Brother Kim?" asked the Bishop.

"Ammunition," was his laconic reply, as he showed his New Testament and hymn book.

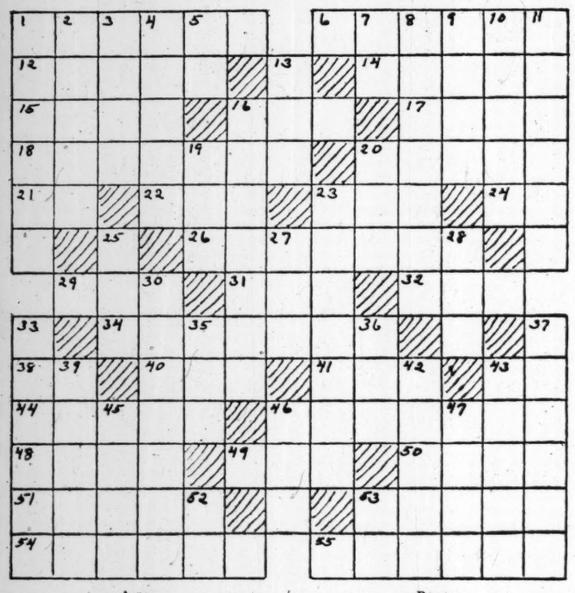
"Do you no longer hunt tigers?"

"No, I am hunting for men."

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

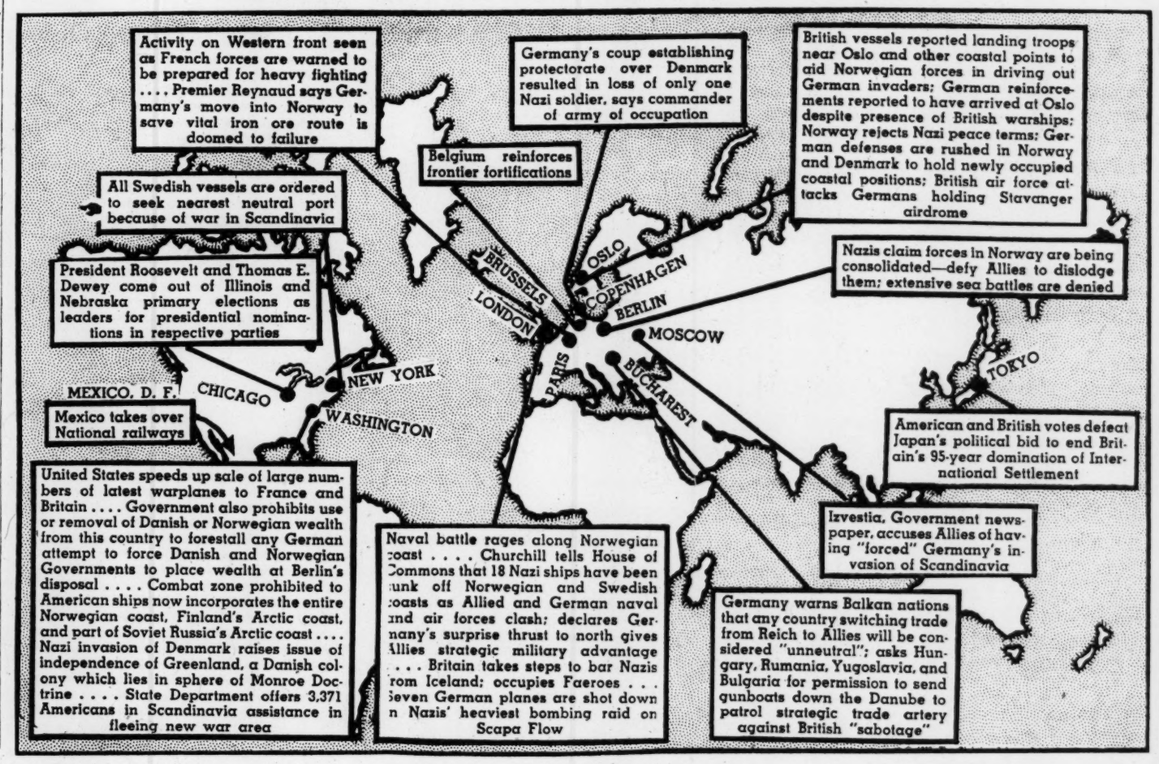
1—Who was Mohammed's favorite daughter?
6—Who is heroine of a novel by Richardson?
12—What sea is between England and Ireland?
14—Who gained relief from golden touch by bathing in River Pactolus?
15—What is a commune of Belgium?
16—Would a father-lasher have paws, fins, or buds (sing.)?
17—Moses saw Canaan from what mountain?
18—What is animal jelly?
20—What is a province of southwestern Rumania?
21—What adjective suffix denotes "belonging to"?
22—Would a koftgar be a man, owl, or hut?
23—Where is Mainz (abbr.)?
24—Symbol for nickel is what?
26—What is a town of Irish Free State?
29—Who was one of children of Shem?
31—What is a commune of Saxony, Germany?
32—What is largest river in Scotland?
34—Blossom of what tree is State flower of Florida (pl.)?
38—What exclamation expresses delight?
40—Lands ——— is most western land of England.
41—What is legal learning?
43—Where is Badajoz (abbr.)?
44—What is mentioned as being created in Gen. 1:24?
46—What is a commercial city of Wisconsin?
48—What is the fat of swine?
49—What is a chattering bird with raucous voice?
50—Macadam is used in building what?
51—What are sea eagles?
53—A moth is attracted by what?
54—What did Jacob use for pillows on his journey to Padan-aram?
55—What is a seaport city of British India?

**Down**

1—A famous cave on island of Staffa is named after whom?
2—What is a poetical name of Jerusalem?
3—What is a commune of Netherlands on Waal River?
4—What do you call the whole body of Moslems?
5—Millihenry (abbr.).
7—Exist.
8—What is slender, lofty tower of a mosque?
9—Who was son of Joah (II Chron. 29:12)?
10—Who was Jacob's father-in-law?
11—What is a county of southeastern Washington?
13—What English measure equals ⅛ barrel?
16—Where is Nystad?
19—What Persian river flows to Persian Gulf?
20———— Dearg is a mountain of Scotland.
23—What is a manufacturing city of Colorado?
25—What is an instrumental duet?
27—Meriwether Lewis was born in what month (abbr.)?
28—What replaces potato as staple food in tropical climates?
30—What is capital of Saxony, Germany?
33—A famous house of Salem, Mass., has seven what?
35—What suffix is used to form adjectives?
36—What is a river of Poland?
37—What suit is important in game of casino?
39—"A good ——— is better than all the heads in the world."
42—A cosmopolite is a citizen of what place?
43—Who was one of David's guard (I Chron. 11:44)?
45—Pisa, Italy, is on what river?
46—What is a county of northern Oklahoma?
47—To fly aloft, as a bird.
52—If you were in Bremen, in what direction would you travel to reach Wien (abbr.)?
53—What is fourth note of scale?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Activity on Western front seen as French forces are warned to be prepared for heavy fighting .... Premier Reynaud says Germany's move into Norway to save vital iron ore route is doomed to failure
Germany's coup establishing protectorate over Denmark resulted in loss of only one Nazi soldier, says commander of army of occupation
British vessels reported landing troops near Oslo and other coastal points to aid Norwegian forces in driving out German invaders; German reinforcements reported to have arrived at Oslo despite presence of British warships; Norway rejects Nazi peace terms; German defenses are rushed in Norway and Denmark to hold newly occupied coastal positions; British air force attacks Germans holding Stavanger airdrome
Belgium reinforces frontier fortifications
All Swedish vessels are ordered to seek nearest neutral port because of war in Scandinavia
President Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey come out of Illinois and Nebraska primary elections as leaders for presidential nominations in respective parties
Nazis claim forces in Norway are being consolidated—defy Allies to dislodge them; extensive sea battles are denied
BRUSSELS
LONDON
OSLO
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
MOSCOW
PARIS
BUCHAREST
TOKYO
MEXICO, D. F.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
Mexico takes over National railways
American and British votes defeat Japan's political bid to end Britain's 95-year domination of International Settlement
United States speeds up sale of large numbers of latest warplanes to France and Britain .... Government also prohibits use or removal of Danish or Norwegian wealth from this country to forestall any German attempt to force Danish and Norwegian Governments to place wealth at Berlin's disposal .... Combat zone prohibited to American ships now incorporates the entire Norwegian coast, Finland's Arctic coast, and part of Soviet Russia's Arctic coast .... Nazi invasion of Denmark raises issue of independence of Greenland, a Danish colony which lies in sphere of Monroe Doctrine .... State Department offers 3,371 Americans in Scandinavia assistance in fleeing new war area
Naval battle rages along Norwegian coast .... Churchill tells House of Commons that 18 Nazi ships have been sunk off Norwegian and Swedish coasts as Allied and German naval and air forces clash; declares Germany's surprise thrust to north gives Allies strategic military advantage .... Britain takes steps to bar Nazis from Iceland; occupies Faeroes .... Seven German planes are shot down in Nazis' heaviest bombing raid on Scapa Flow
Izvestia, Government newspaper, accuses Allies of having "forced" Germany's invasion of Scandinavia
Germany warns Balkan nations that any country switching trade from Reich to Allies will be considered "unneutral"; asks Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria for permission to send gunboats down the Danube to patrol strategic trade artery against British "sabotage"

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.—Col. 3:2*

## Vocations

### Desk Tops

Looking about for a vocation that would help pay his daily expenses, a young college student has solved the problem with a bit of ingenuity.

He secured some plate glass and some binding tape and went to work making varying sizes of glass desk tops. The heavy glass plus the colored binding found a ready market in many offices.

Since the cost of the glass and the tape is small, there is a substantial profit in making the office item and though the price is dependent upon the size, the charge is well within the range of every office employee.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

## It Has Been Said of Learning

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.—Young.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Jeremy Taylor.

That learning is most requisite which unlearns evil.—Antisthenes.

He is sufficiently learned that knows how to do well, and has power enough to refrain from evil.—Cicero.

If thou love learning thou shalt be learned—Isocrates.

Learning is an ornament in poverty, a refuge in adversity, and a provision in old age.—Aristotle.

Learn some useful art that you may be independent of the caprice of fortune.—Cato.

The learned man has always riches in himself.—Phoedrus.

I have seldom seen much ostentation and much learning met together.—Bishop Hall.

The end of learning is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love Him.—Milton.

Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket. Do not pull it out merely to show that you have one.—Chesterfield.

## Brevities

**Atlanta Constitution:** A school at Ellison Bay, Wis., will dispense entirely with books. Sometimes we wonder if the U. S. Treasury wouldn't be happier that way.

**Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal:** Utopia must be the place where the women folks don't change the furniture around in the room every month or two.

**Los Angeles Times:** An economist who has looked it up, says no scheme of farm co-operation has lasted more than 20 years. Still there is succotash.

**Humorist:** "With the coming of spring," says a park official, "there is more litter to be gathered." Well, there's one business that is picking up.

## Daily Quotation

*ONE can stop easily when he ascends, but not when he descends.*
—NAPOLEON.

## Party Fun

### Flags of Nations

Exhibit 20 tiny flags of different countries, the flags to be numbered. Provide each guest with a card containing as many numbers as there are flags.

The guests are requested to fill out the cards with the names of the countries that the flags represent, and are allowed 15 minutes in which to do this.

The person who correctly identifies the country related to each flag, and in the shortest length of time, will be awarded a prize.

It is surprising how few persons are familiar with the flags of the different nations.—P. D. DeL., San Quentin, Calif.

## Monitor Movie Guide

**And One Was Beautiful** (MGM)—Young woman allows man to go to jail for manslaughter she was responsible for, but loses him to her loyal sister in the end. Story unconvincing and acting unremarkable, except for an attractive portrayal of the unselfish sister by Laraine Day. Robert Cummings, Jean Muir, Billie Burke—Adults and young people.

**The Blue Bird** (20th Century-Fox)—Maeterlinck's play made into a Technicolor film that is touching at times, and amusing, but that does not seem completely illusive in its fantasy. Children probably will enjoy sections of it very much, though some of them may be frightened during the fire and graveyard sequences. Shirley Temple, Johnny Russell, Spring Byington, Nigel Bruce, Gale Sondergaard, Eddie Collins, Sybil Jason.—Family.

**It All Came True** (Warner)—Mixture of melodrama and comedy, deriving from a story by Louis Bromfield. Involved in the plot are a gangster who takes refuge in a boarding house, starts a night club, and finally turns noble; a café singer and the boy with whom she bickers but falls in love. Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart, Jeffrey Lynn, Zasu Pitts, Una O'Connor.—Adults and mature young people.

**It's a Date** (Universal)—Deanna Durbin singing songs, some popular and some in the classical vein, in a story about the stage-struck daughter of a semi-passé stage star mother. The story seems more entertaining in its early than in its later portions. Beside Miss Durbin the cast includes Kay Francis, Walter Pidgeon, Eugene Pallette, Samuel S. Hinds, Cissie Loftus, Fritz Feld, S. Z. Sakall.—Adults and young people.

**Strange Cargo** (MGM) — Melodrama of a French prison colony, containing features of "The Miracle Man" and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." A mysterious man, who seems to have supernatural powers, appears from nowhere and takes part in an escape, during which he exercises a strange influence over the criminals. The stars are Clark Gable as a convict and Joan Crawford as a dance-hall entertainer. The early scenes between these two are full of innuendo. Ian Hunter, Peter Lorre, Paul Lukas, Albert Dekker, J. Edward Bromberg, Eduardo Ciannelli.—Adults if anybody.

**Ultimatum** (Hoffberg) — French film, directed by Robert Wiene, dealing with the period in 1914 between the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince and the outbreak of war, as it affected a Serbian officer, his Austrian wife, and their Austrian friend. More successful in its broad outlines than in details of the story. Eric von Stroheim, Dita Parlo, Bernard Lancret, Abel Jacquin, Aimos.—Adults and young people.

**Above Average Films**

**Family** — "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Good-bye, Mr. Chips."

**Adults and Young People** — "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

**Adults Only**—"Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Ten Commandments For Breakfast

Philadelphia

In a class of early teen-age boys, the Sunday School teacher asked a Negro pupil to repeat the Ten Commandments.

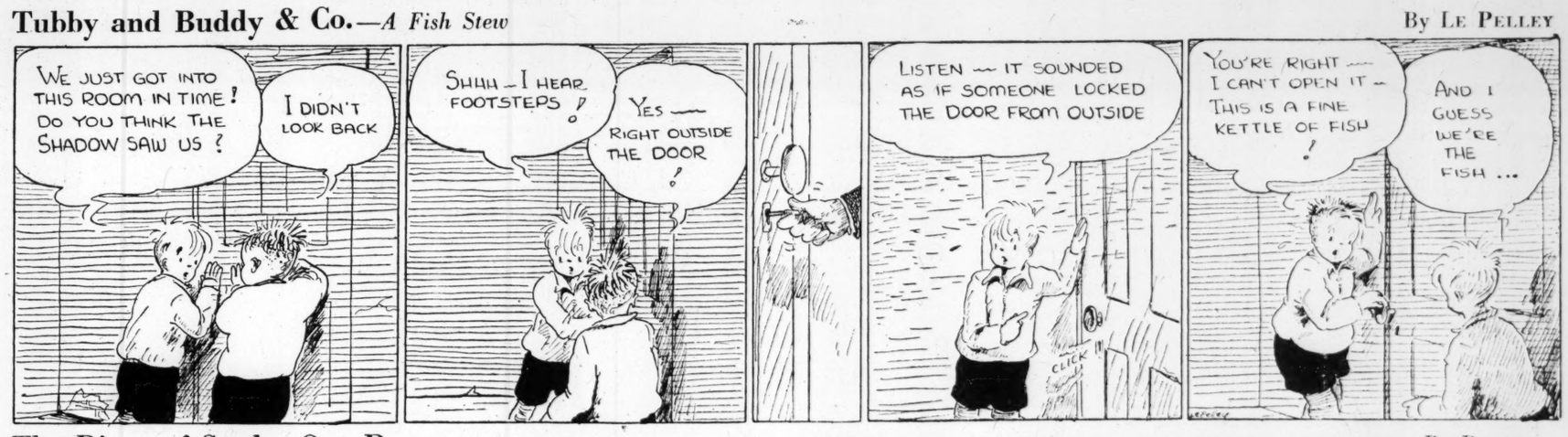
This the lad did with such unusual freedom and complete accuracy that the teacher was impelled to remark that his mother was to be commended for the careful Christian training of her children.

He replied: "Every morning we have the Ten Commandments for breakfast. We all say them at the breakfast table."

The future of children who come from homes where the learning of the Ten Commandments is considered as necessary as breakfast, need not give citizens any cause for worry.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Fish Stew*

By LE PELLEY


WE JUST GOT INTO THIS ROOM IN TIME! DO YOU THINK THE SHADOW SAW US?
I DIDN'T LOOK BACK
SHHH—I HEAR FOOTSTEPS!
YES — RIGHT OUTSIDE THE DOOR!
LISTEN — IT SOUNDED AS IF SOMEONE LOCKED THE DOOR FROM OUTSIDE
CLICK
YOU'RE RIGHT — I CAN'T OPEN IT — THIS IS A FINE KETTLE OF FISH!
AND I GUESS WE'RE THE FISH ...

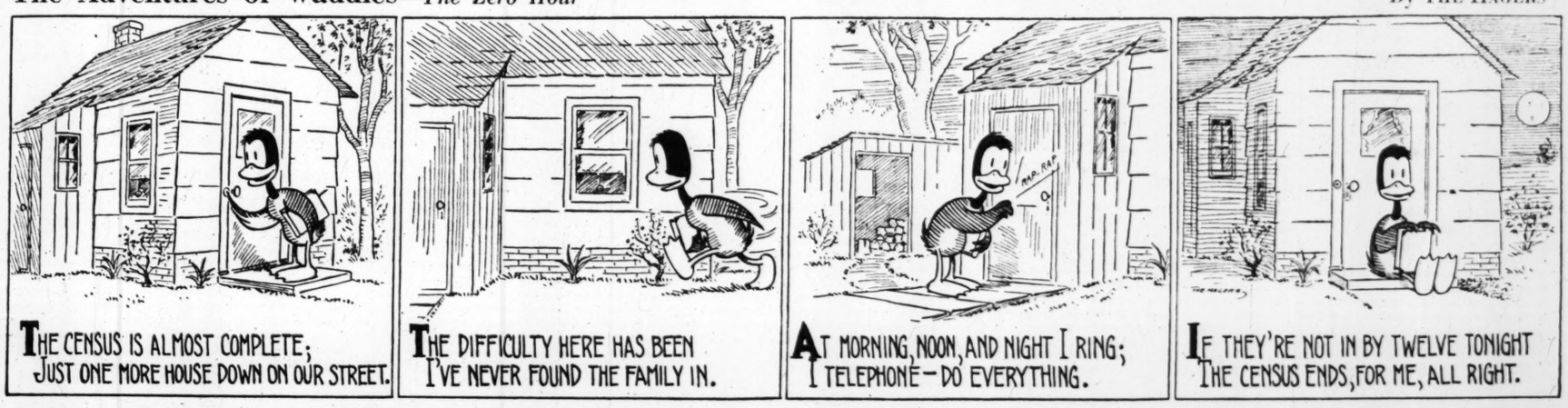
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Move Over Please*

By RODGERS

Boy! That ol' sun felt so good today that I decided to take a nap on the front porch—
But before long I discovered it wasn't quite as warm as I imagined—
Just then I noticed Sponge on her favorite window sill—
So I went in and asked her to move over—
Z-Z-Z-Z

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Zero Hour*

By THE HAGERS


THE CENSUS IS ALMOST COMPLETE; JUST ONE MORE HOUSE DOWN ON OUR STREET.
THE DIFFICULTY HERE HAS BEEN I'VE NEVER FOUND THE FAMILY IN.
RAP-RAP
AT MORNING, NOON, AND NIGHT I RING; I TELEPHONE—DO EVERYTHING.
IF THEY'RE NOT IN BY TWELVE TONIGHT THE CENSUS ENDS, FOR ME, ALL RIGHT.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## The Watch on the Danube

The detonations in the North Sea are sending tremors down the Danube. Though the possibility that the Third Reich's next grab may be attempted in the Low Countries is sufficiently impressive to prompt those small nations to increase their military preparations, the Balkans cannot be sure that Southeastern Europe will not be "next."

For a German move into Holland and Belgium might well open such extensive warfare on the Western Front as to consume German reserves rapidly. The Third Reich needs to know where its oil and many of its next meals are coming from before undertaking such a campaign. Its economic and diplomatic offensive in Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia aims at establishing German bases of supply. Bulgaria also is feeling German pressure.

The Third Reich at present possesses a reputation for striking hard at any small country that resists its "peaceful" pressures. This reputation has been momentarily enhanced by the violation of Denmark and Norway. Yet the Balkan States are not missing this point: The northern countries already were co-operating with Germany to the extreme limit imposed by neutrality. No error on their part but only suspected designs on the Allies' part were offered by Germany as explanations of its northern move. The reward which Norway and Denmark earned by their scrupulous recognition of legitimate German demands was invasion by Germany.

Thus the Balkan States are faced with the alternative of rousing German wrath by opposition or of earning German "protection" by co-operation. And if the Third Reich would not throw caution to the wind by striking westward without certainty as to future supplies, then it would strike Southeast first.

## Nation's Numbers

In the census of 1860, the year in which Abraham Lincoln was elected President, the population of the United States was recorded as 31,443,000. Preliminary estimates point to *circa* 132,000,000 for the current count. This would be a gain of some 9,000,000 over the census of 1930, which in turn showed an increase of approximately 17,000,000 over that of 1920.

In his Message to Congress, December, 1861, Lincoln stated: "There are already those among us who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000." Many factors have checked this expected growth. Significant among them are the shift in population from rural districts to urban centers; the restriction of immigration; and the recurrent economic dislocation.

Though the census of 1940 will fall some 118,000,000 short of Lincoln's prediction, many will consider the increase of 100,000,000 over the population of eighty years ago, to be quite satisfactory.

## Calling All Caws

A cat may look at a king. But a crow can caw at a diplomat. Because of this raucous fact, one more crow has cut a niche for himself in the hall of infamy along with Poe's negative nagger and Mr. Van de Water's pestilent pet that enlivened "A Home in the Country."

Another sort of bird, of course, was Barnaby Rudge's "Grip," whose dark feathers failed to hide a bright philosophy—"Never say die!" And one rather regrets that it could not have been such a bird that greeted British, German and Swedish envoys in Washington a day or so ago. But the most that can be said for this one is that it was a perfectly neutral bird, as apparently derisive in the presence of one nation's emissary as in that of another's.

The most it would say for any of them was "Caw." (Possibly it was something of a diplomat itself.) And it said what it had to say publicly, right before a crowd outside the diplomatic entrance to the State Department, so that its communications could never provide dubious quotations for some White Paper or other. No doubt it was something of a propagandist too. For it kept on repeating, as did Poe's mesmeric messenger, its one conclusion without regard to its premise or the State Department's premises. Of course there's always the possibility that the crow was only expressing a claim of kinship with the diplomats which a crow would say is more than feather-deep. "Neither am I," he may have been arguing, "as black as I'm sometimes painted."

## The Unsung Song

A world traveler once wrote of hearing Stephen Collins Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home" being roundly applauded in Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo and again in the Marquesas Islands, although few listeners comprehended the words. The thought of music as the universal language of mankind is revived as a writer in the Dublin Evening Herald, paying tribute to "The Last Rose of Summer," incorporated by Von Flotow into his opera, "Martha," remarks that today Moore's lovely song is as much a part of the German repertoire as any of their national hymns or marches. But here words and music alike are beloved.

During the World War three of the belligerents sang to the same grand tune anthems beginning with the words, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "God Save Our Noble King," and "Heil dir im Siegerkranz." Warring nations never have any difficulty in uniting on a melody. Eventually they may be found ready to unite in a greater harmonizing idea. For despite disturbing events, the yearning for world peace still stirs in the hearts of men.

## Ballots Instead of Clubs

This is an election year in more ways than one. Thousands, perhaps several hundreds of thousands, of American workers will go to polls within the next month or two to vote whether they want to belong to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The biggest such election ever to be held in the United States will take place April 17 when employees of fifty-nine plants of the General Motors Corporation in eleven states will ballot under supervision of the National Labor Relations Board, on whether they wish to be represented by the C. I. O. or A. F. of L. unions.

Votes are being counted in a similar election just held among employees of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. Other ballotings are being scheduled and held in various units throughout the country all the time. During four and a half years the NLRB has held 2,738 industrial elections in which a total of 1,052,093 valid votes have been counted.

This is an entirely new technique of settling industrial disputes and it has come into extensive use only since the passage of the National Labor Relations Act. It cannot settle all kinds of industrial disputes, it is true, nor assure a contract when employers and accredited representatives of employees meet to bargain. But machinery for determining contests between rival unions is provided, and government auspices assure a correct count.

Without such a machinery would it be possible to settle such rivalries peacefully? In years past the contests between unions have often produced clubbings and violence. The picture of John L. Lewis and William Green going through the motor cities in a series of speaking rallies offers welcome contrast. Though even these campaigns may be expensive they are cheap compared with strike costs.

The elections held by the NLRB have not been completely satisfying in their results. Some have left a train of argument and recrimination over whether the voting and bargaining unit should have been larger or smaller—should have been a single plant, a single craft, or a whole industry. This is the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. feud which some students of labor board experience would like to help the Board to sidestep entirely.

Their proposal, the Garrison plan, is embodied in the Smith committee amendments to the Wagner Act which would require contesting unions to compose their differences as to the bargaining unit before they could get a hearing by the Board. The intent of the proponents is friendly both to the Board and to labor. Yet it is timely to inquire whether the machinery for elections between unions with an outside arbiter should be dismantled or abandoned to this extent.

It is extremely doubtful whether the unions themselves would be able by agreement to set up any comparable machinery in which all would have confidence. Is the settlement of labor's jurisdictional disputes by elections an inadequately appreciated benefit from the labor-board procedure? The country will have opportunity to judge within the next few months.

# Our Readers Say—

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Trade Agreements and Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many people believe, and the writer is among this number, that the restoration of international trade would go a long way towards bringing about world peace. The answer to the argument that free trade would lower the American standard of living is that America could, even under free trade, outstrip the world because of its outstanding superiority in mass production. No doubt there would be a readjustment of industry, but wouldn't it be good business to give the people of Japan and Russia a little the best of the bargain if we could thereby save on taxes for bombers and battleships?

The solution of the unemployment problem in America, as well as in other countries, will be solved by the production of a great volume of goods at a cost which will effect their sale in the markets of the world. When the unemployment problem is solved the labor problem, the farm problem, and all other economic problems will have been solved.

When we become broadminded enough to look at trade agreements from the standpoint of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, whether in America or elsewhere, we will learn that what blesses one blesses all. E. V. L.

Yakima, Wash.

## Cooking? There's Nothing to It!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yes, sir, he is a man to be encouraged, that writer of the Editorial Page article "Cooking? There's nothing to it!" I see that he braved the kitchen, and dared to express dominion there with his "ready-mix" trickeries which are the bachelor's aid and the newlywed's salvation. Yet alas, what if the can or box opener be missing?

Methinks as I read the essay that I remember a cockerel in the chicken-yard that strutted around after he first found he had a voice.

As a masculine objector to his expressed opinion, let it be said real cooking is an art acquired only through working experience. Using the "ready-mixes" hardly makes one a first-class cook; it is like reading the answers of the arithmetic problems out of the back of the book without working them out first. One may be an "Oscar" in his own home, but hardly could qualify as "Oscar of the Waldorf" with such equipment.

You begin to get the art in home cooking when you can take hold in a kitchen and at the same time watch the steak sizzle in the broiler, prepare the side vegetables, whip cream for the dessert, check on the cookies in the oven, notice how the bread is rising preparatory to its baking, and slice the fruit for the fruit jelly. (Notice, I picked an easy dessert.) Don't forget the pan gravy for the meat. I hardly need to add that a real meal artistically cooked far surpasses one in which you have relied on your favorite "ready-mixes." C. R. N.

Brookline, Mass.

## "Not Helpful Exhibitions"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial "Not Helpful Exhibitions." For a long time I have been hoping to see prevented this hideous practice of rodeo. It is such a pity to have it shown in the movies and have children subjected to such sights. Can it be possible that the people who censor movies do not know about the torture these animals go through.

Upper Darby, Pa. (MRS.) L. N. M.

## "Feet of Clay"

# His Excellency Unbends

When one considers that some of the Balkan capitals are small enough for everybody to know everybody else, it will be easily understood how awkward are the situations caused by the convention that nationals of countries at war must either cut each other or glare stonily.

This is further complicated by the fact, in Sofia for instance, there are only three restaurants where it is possible to go at all, which makes private entertaining twice as complex as before the war.

There is, of course, the classic exception that occurred in Athens recently when a prominent host, lapsing into the vernacular, exclaimed: "Be blowed to this nonsense; there's plenty to eat and drink anyway," and lumped everybody together, with the result that two diplomats who had been bosom companions before the war, and had not spoken since, so far forgot themselves as to see each other home.

* * *

His Excellency the British Minister in one of the smaller Balkan capitals is, as is only proper, Winchester, and New College, Oxford. He is very, very correct indeed, and in his long and honorable diplomatic career he has never, never committed the slightest *faux pas* or done anything that deviated by a fraction from the rigid code of convention laid down by the Foreign Office.

His correctness and inflexibility are only exceeded by the demeanor of his chauffeur, who, as the son of His Excellency's mother's coachman, was sent to Rolls-Royce to be trained in 1906 and has been in his service ever since.

It was extremely distasteful to both of them to find the Legation Humber stuck in a snowdrift perhaps twenty miles from a telephone, and to face the prospect that one of them had to trudge at least five miles through deep snow in gathering dusk to the nearest village to procure oxen to pull the car out. There was also the not unlikely prospect of wolves.

Their discomfiture was, however, turned to hideous embarrassment when there drew up behind a small Mercedes with diplomatic plates, flying from its bonnet a large red, white, and black swastika flag!

* * *

Out stepped the first secretary of the German Legation, for whom, after a Bavarian boyhood, snow-driving had no terrors.

Ignoring His Excellency, he spoke stiffly to the chauffeur in good English:

"If His Excellency were not here," he said, "I would be able to pull you out without causing any diplomatic embarrassment on either side, but"—with a twinkle in his frosty blue eye—"if His Excellency happened to be taking a turn up the road I think it might be said, diplomatically speaking, that he was not present."

The Minister gave one of those rare and delightful smiles which completely lights up his gloomy, ascetic face, and, addressing the German direct, replied: "My dear Baron, it seems to me that if you would be so kind as to pull us out, by far the simplest solution would be for neither of us to discuss the matter with anybody."

Now when they cut each other there is always an almost imperceptible twinkling of the eyes, but they never look at each other. D. W. H. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

# North . . South . . East . . West

*There Still Are Frontiers*

**By Frank L. Perrin**

Interesting data has been compiled by someone, probably not a defender or a critic of prevailing economic and political regimes, showing the remarkable progress made in recent years in the development of labor-saving devices and available conveniences. Ten years ago many of us would have admitted that satisfying perfection had been reached in the development and production of automobiles, airplanes, telephonic communication, the radio and, perhaps, in the making and display of motion pictures In that period some anxiety was expressed lest, in a generation or more, the supplies of natural fuels, oil, coal, and wood might be exhausted and that the people would be without heat and power.

Now comes an authoritative spokesman, if not a dependable prophet, of the automotive industry to tell us that in another decade, or by the year 1950, the horseless carriage still to be designed and produced will compare with the automobiles of today as these are compared to the cars of the "Model T" period. It is a little difficult to follow the practical dreamer into the realm of promises to be fulfilled. And yet why should it be difficult? Why should we doubt? The span of years is short, comparatively, since the advent of the first automotive vehicle. It is only a few years since the telephone was made a practical device and a household necessity. The tallow candle of the '60's gave way, grudgingly, in that decade to the kerosene lamp. The small oil field in Pennsylvania was the only known source of supply.

* * *

A decade earlier the settlers on the Illinois prairies, unaware of the vast deposits of coal underlying the land, burned corn in their stoves. They had, they believed, reached and occupied the last habitable frontier. They did not dream that beyond them then, as there are today, were regions and realms unexplored, though peopled and tenanted. One must remain long in any environment, natural or artificial, before he learns even a little of what is to be comprehended and utilized. It perhaps is because we are too ready to accept as complete and perfect that which seems to satisfy the need of the hour, that we fail to strive and seek for something better and more satisfying.

The tallow candles of the earlier days were a joy and a satisfaction. The coal-oil lamps were luxuries, the realization of a dream of better things. To the sophisticated of that generation the gas light, and later the glowing incandescent bulb and the spluttering carbon arc light came along as almost a matter of course. We were beginning to be passive recipients of the new, the novel, and, in fact, the unexpected.

Possibly we have finally become carelessly nonchalant and unresponsive. We assume the airs of those who refuse to be surprised or too greatly pleased. Materially, at least, we have been generously and lavishly supplied with things. A homely and unlettered rural philosopher, years and years ago, probably at about the time the self-rake grain reaper was first being used on the Wisconsin farms, rather sagely and quite prophetically remarked that the time would come when one would "just turn a crank" and all the work would be done. He failed only to realize that the crank itself would be turned by processes, or by agencies of which we then knew nothing. No one had thought of putting Benjamin Franklin's captured electric spark to work, or of generating power from oil brought from the ground.

* * *

Yet in face of all these accomplishments, and the thousands of others which cannot be enumerated, we are tempted to halt along the way, obsessed by the vain fear that we have reached the border line of opportunity. The impetus in the direction of greater accomplishment and fuller realization was never as potent and powerful as it is today. If the people of the world, everywhere, could be persuaded to stop, look, and listen, meanwhile counting their tangible and appreciable blessings, the ways of peace would be more appealing.

With the abundance of desirable things all about us and within comparatively easy reach, it is impossible to monopolize them or prevent their general use and enjoyment. Even if it is sought, unwisely and unreasonably, to make it appear that, in America, of all places, there have been connived conspiracies to elevate the rich above the poor, or the elect above the masses, the operation of a wiser and more universal law will bring a better understanding.

# Mirror of World Opinion

## Free Buses for Parochial Schools?

The Kentucky Senate has received, and Lieut. Gov. Rodes K. Meyers has indorsed publicly, a bill to provide free bus transportation for pupils of parochial and other private schools. . . .

There is a grave question as to whether any private school—whose patrons have voluntarily passed up public schools—has a right to expect from the State any support whatever. Under our Constitution, indeed, the State may give no support whatever.

This "pupil transportation" bill is dangerous, quite apart from the fact that thousands of dollars which the State can ill afford, would be diverted from public education purposes. . . .

It is based upon a tricky legal thesis that the money would be spent for child safety—for the individual child and not the school. . . .

It is not a good argument to say that [Roman] Catholics are entitled to special consideration because they pay common school taxes, plus tuition to parochial schools. Our common schools are maintained for society as a whole; and society as a whole pays for them. Thousands upon thousands of people—bachelors, unmarried women, childless couples—also pay common school taxes, without receiving the slightest direct return. Yet no one would argue, surely, that they should receive some sort of rebate—because of non-use.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

## "An Unholy Business"

From the time the unprovoked and undeclared war of invasion started, Japan has obtained the bulk of her needed war supplies from the United States; 54 per cent in 1937; 56 per cent in 1938.

I view with horror and dismay the fact that we again are building up an immense war trade with foreign countries, at the expense of our foreign trade in the commodities of peace.

This is a time for plain talk and straight thinking. We are in an unholy business. We ought to get out of it. I say we should have continued the arms embargo in force, and should have extended it to the Orient by recognizing that a state of war exists there. And we should have extended the embargo to cover war materials as well as munitions. —Senator ARTHUR CAPPER in the *Topeka (Kan.) Capitol*.

# The Wide Horizon

## Cardenas, the Calm, Fears No Revolution

**By Betty Kirk**

MEXICO CITY

Someone has observed that one of the most revealing ways to view any public man is through the eyes of his collaborators. If such is the case, a recent interview with Mexico's Minister of the Interior, Señor Ignacio Garcia Tellez, increases the stature of President Lazaro Cardenas.

These are turbulent days in Mexico, with a Presidential campaign in full swing. The election takes place in July. As usual in a Latin-American country, political tempers are easily aroused and, when aroused, forget the meaning of the word "restraint." It is an era of strong and often witty invective, of local clashes between partisans of the opposing candidates, and of a general feeling of unrest. The accusations and counter-accusations and repeated shouts of revolution being plotted have added to the uneasiness and public apprehension. Mexicans remember too well from the past the meaning of the word "revolution" and to hear it being bandied about again by the politicians brings them a sense of dread.

* * *

The absence of President Cardenas from the capital during November and December provided ample opportunity for the candidates to agitate to their heart's content. He returned at the end of the year and in his New Year's address declared that, despite their alarums, there was no danger to the public peace. Nevertheless the accusations of subversive activities continued to the extent that a usual greeting of friends here became the nonchalant question, "When does the revolution start?"

When affairs reached this stage the President apparently decided that they had gone far enough. He called in members of the Permanent Commission of the Congress, which handles legislative matters while the houses are not in session. Since it is members of this group who, as supporters of Gen. Avila Camacho, have been particularly blamed for arousing public unrest, President Cardenas' words were spoken where they would have the most effect.

Talk of rebellion in Mexico today is superfluous, he said, since rebellion requires a discontented populace and the Mexican people are firmly behind the Federal Government. Their loyalty has been demonstrated on many occasions and the President asserted firmly that it has not altered, despite the political agitation. It therefore behooved the members of the Commission to restrict their activities and accusations, which only confused and disturbed the public confidence.

* * *

The same group had spent much time and many words in also attacking the metropolitan press, accusing many dailies of untruths and political sell-outs, with consequent threats to curtail their freedom. On this subject the President spoke sternly, reminding the Senators and Representatives that throughout his regime he had given absolute liberty to the press and that under no condition would he see this altered now. Members of the Permanent Commission, who, it should be remembered, are members of the President's own party, were then dismissed after the chastisement.

It was upon this series of incidents that the Minister of the Interior spoke at length. He scoffed at the idea of future trouble in Mexico and launched into fervent praise of General Cardenas. "He knows there will be no trouble because he knows his people," said the Minister. "He has gone among them like an apostle, talking with them, explaining to them, and converting them to a devout belief in his program. I have seen him meet his bitterest enemies, men who were willing and ready to assassinate him in order to rid the country of what they believed was an evil influence. He asks them to sit down at the table with him, he talks, he questions, and he answers. And when they go away they leave convinced of his sincerity and the eventual triumph of his cause."

It is the "moral force" of the President which is his greatest power, said the Minister. This force has, and will continue to overcome the many social, political and economic problems of the nation. It is a quality so profound that it gives courage and calm to all those who come under his influence and it has the power to dissolve the doubts and fears which arise during periods of crisis.

* * *

Such words, uttered by the Minister, may seem extravagant or highly partisan, but objective observers also have described some quiet force within President Cardenas which has repeatedly borne the Mexican public over the hurdles of experiment and economic distress. But especially is this quality commented upon by men who work with him from day to day, some of whom appear awed by the deep strength and calm which emanate from the Chief Executive.

Their attitude toward him is further illuminated in the remark of a sub-secretary of one of the Ministries. He was telling of the President's visit to Lower California where for weeks General Cardenas was working in the broiling heat to receive delegations of people who came to him with grievances. After describing this labor, the sub-secretary summarized it simply. "The President is building his own monument," he said.

Similar testimonials come often from the government men, and even from the administration's severest critics. Fault is found with many things in Mexico today and with many aspects of President Cardenas' program but it is a rare occasion when anything but respect is spoken for the President himself. It is true that Lazaro Cardenas is "building his own monument," it appears equally true that the wreaths placed upon it will be those of the men who worked with him most closely.